## Moresesters suarto Pictonas fictizianail <br> エエエUETREATMD．

## 178 READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONLALS FROM PRESIDENTS OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES．

Your Dictionary is truly a Thesaurus of the English Language，and leaves but little to be desired in that line．

J．T．CHAMPLIN，D．D．，President of Waterville College，Maine．
The work appears to me to be altogether unsurpassed．

> LEONARD WOODS, LL. D., President of Bowdoin College.

No scholar can afford to be without your Dictionary．

> N. LORD, D. D., President of Dartmouth College.

The mature scholarship which this work evinces is，to me，its most pleasing feature，where we have learning without pedantry，and the fruits of the most accurate and liberal research without ostentation．

CALVIN PEASE，D．D．，President University of Vermont．
The Dictionary will prove an enduring monument of the learning，industry， patience，and scholarly wisdom of its author，and will place him high among the great lexicographers of the English language．

BENJAMIN LARABEE，D．D．，President of Middlebury College．
The standard Dictionary of our language．
C．C．FELTON，LL．D．，President of Harvard College．
A proud monument of accurate scholarship．
MARK HOPKINS，D．D．，President of Williams College．
I make this［Worcester＇s Dictionary］my standard in orthography and pro－ nunciation．

B．SEARS，D．D．，President of Brown University．
You do not ask for any opinion＊＊and for that very reason I am the more disposed to give you one．It is but a short time since that I was led to commend another Dictionary；＊＊but now it must be withdrawn in favor of yours．I consider your Dictionary，in almost every respect＊＊as supo－ rior to any of its predecessors．In truth，I never expected to see an English Dictionary so thorough，compléte and satisfactory．

DANIEL R．GOODWIN，D．D．，President Trinity College，Hartford．
I have looked chiefly，during the short time I have had the work，for the more unusual scientific terms，and I am gratified to find how very extensively your industry has ferreted them out．Scientific men，I am sure，will be thank－ ful that you have given them such full and accurate definitions of the terms employed in the latest standard works．O，how different from the Dictiona－ ries published twenty years ago！

EDWARD HITCHCOCK，D．D．，LL．D．，Late Pres．of Amherst Col．

##  SWAN，BREWER \＆TILESTON，

## 131 Washington Street，Boston．

And for sale by Booksellers generally．


## TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

We are happy to present the sixty-ninth number of our familiar annual, and to state that no pains have been spared to make it equal with its predecessors, and in every respect up to the times.

Acknowledgments are due to many partles who have rendered essential service in the preparation of the present number. Communications, answers to problems, etc., have been received from S.W.R., Lexington, Ms. ; J.A.R., Simsbury, Ct. ; W.H.M., Fitchburg, Ms. ; C. E. B., Great Barrington, Ms. ; J. W. R., Stoughton, Ms. ; C. N. II., Grafton, Ms. ; B.F., North Castine, Me. ; II.C., Newton Lower Falls, Ms. ; C.A. M., East Freetown, Ms.

A list of State and County Agricultural Societies in New England is given on p. 45. It is desirable to give, also, a full list of the Farmers' Clubs, and information is requested in regard to these.

With this general request, and the statement that all communications should be directed to the care of the publishers, and sent previous to the 1st of July, in each year, we have only to add, "that no efforts shall be spared to make the Almanack useful, pleasing, and worthy the continued patronage of its numerous friends,

## EXHIBITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN MASS.

The Agricultural Societies are required by law to commence their Aunual Exhibitions on the days following:
The "Middlesex North," and "High- The "Berkshire"" Worcester," and land," on the last Thurs. but two in Sept. "Bristol," on the first Tuesday of Oct.

The "Middlesex South," "Hampden The "Hampshire Hampden and FrankEast," and "Hoosac Valley," on the last lin," "W orcester South," and "PlymTuesday but one of Sept.
The "Middlesex," and "Hampden," on the last Thursday but one of Sept.
The "Essex," and "W orcester North," on the last Tuesday of Sept. outh," on the first Thursday of October.
The "Barnstable," and "Worcester South Nast," on the second Tuesday of Oct.
The "Franklin," "W orcester County The "Nantucket," and "Hampshire," West," and "Norfolk," on the last Thursday of Sept.
The "Housatonic," on the last Wedneson the second Thursday of Oct.
day of Sept.

## massachusetts law relating to farmers' clubs.

Farmers' Clubs, properly organized and holding regular meetings, shall, upou application made anuually, in November, to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, receive copies of the Report of said Board, and its other publications, in proportion to the number of their members and applications so made. Clubs receiving such benefits shall annually, in October, make returns to said Secretary of the experiments made by them, and of the reports of their committees.

## MARKET DAYS.

Cattle Market, . . . . at Cambridge, every Wednesday.
" " . . . . at Brighton, " Thursday.
General Market Day, at South Danvers, last Tues. of every month.
OT FOR YEARLY AND QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN NEW ENGLAND, SEE ALMANAC FOR 1858.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON FOR 1861.

In this year there will be three eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.
I.-An Ansular Eclipse of the Sun, January ${ }^{7}$ Dth, visible to Australia and the Southern Ocean.
II. - An Annular Eelipse of the Sun, July 7th, visible to the south-eastern portion of Asia and Australia.
III. - A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 17th, visible as follows :

Moon enters Pellumbra, 1h. 2m.)
Boon enters Shadow, 2 h .43 m . A. M.
Greatest Eclipse, $\quad 3 \mathrm{~h} .34 \mathrm{~m}$. Mean time
Moon leaves Shadow, 4 h .25 m . at Boston.
Moon leaves Peuumbra, 6h. 6 m .
Magnitude of Eclipse $=0.185$ (Moon's diameter $=1$ ).
To find the time of eclipse at any other place, apply the difference of time from Boston, ns given below.
IV. - A Total Eclipse of the Sun, December 31st. The Sun will rise partially eclipsed to all that portion of the United States east of a line drawn extended through the two cities of Detroit, Mich., and Austin, Texas. The eclipse will last two hours at Boston.

There will be an occultation of Mars by the Moon on the evening of May 12th. The immersion of the planet will occur, to the New England States generally, at about 8 o'clock; - duration of occultation, one hour.

The longitudes of the following places are counted west from Greenwich, while the differences of time refer to Boston. ( + ) added to, $(-)$ subtracted from, Boston time.


## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.



NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.
of Conjunction, or in the same degree.

* Sextile, 60 degrees.

Quartile, 90 degrees.$\triangle$ Trine, 120 degrees.

8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.
§ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node. Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

$1 \Upsilon$ Aries, head.
28 Taurus, neck.
$3 \square$ Gemini, arms.
$4 \stackrel{\square}{-0}$ Cancer, breast.
$5 \Omega$ Leo, heart.
6 Ith Virgo, belly.
7 Libra, reins.
8 m Scorpio, secrets.
$\theta$ I Sagittarius, thighs.
10 is Capricornus, knees.
11 \# Aquarius, legs.
12 ٪ Pisces, feet.

Golden Number, Cycle of the Sun,

MOVABLG FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1861.
Septuagestma Sunday, Jan. $27 \mid$ Good Friday, Mar. $29 \mid$ Holy Thursddy, May 9 Shrove Sunday, Feb. 10 Easter Sondat, " 31 Whit Sunday, " 19 Ash Wednesday, " 13 Low Sunday, Aprit 7 Trinity Sunday, " 26 Virst Sunday in Lent. " 17 Rogation Sunday, May 5 Advent Sunday, Dec. 1

## HINTS AND HOME QUESTIONS FOR 1861.

I suppose you know it is better to wear out than to rust out; hard work' kills less than ten where idleness kjlls a hundred. - Don't stop to bother a busy man ; his time may be worth something if yours is not. - Have you a just and sensitive appreciation of time? You can read much through the winter season, and if you read judiciously selected books, and think over carefully every subject treated in them, it will not be time lost. A farmer ought to know everything. - IIe that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope. - The Chiuese have a saying that every gray hair has a well of wisdom at its root. - What should you do if, sudderily awakened in the night, you found your house on fire? Ilow would you act if, in the neighborhood of a stream, you were told a person had just been apparently drowned ? The above questions are worth considering, for you may soon be called upon to answer them, and promptly too. - What kind of as example do you set ?

## COMIENCEMENTS, ANNIVERSARIES, AND VACATIONS,

## OF COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SCHUOLS, IN NEW ENGLAND.

Harvard, at Cambridgr, Mass.-Com., com.; 4 w. from the Thurs. before Christ3 d Wed. July. Vaca., 1st, from end of first mas.
term, 6 w . ; 2d, from end of second term (commencement week), 6 w . ; the academical year being divided iuto tho terms of 20 weeks each, and beginning at com.

Cambridge Treo. Sism., at Cambreger, Mass. - Vaca., same as Harvard College. Tufts Cullege, Mrdford, Ms. - Com. 24 Wed. in July. Vaca., 1st, from end of 1st term, $6 \mathrm{w} . ; 2 \mathrm{~d}$, from end of 2 d term, 6 w. College year divided as at Harvard College.

Amherst, at Amherst, Mass. - Com., $2 d$ Thurs. in Aug. Vaca., 4 w. from com. ; 6 w . from the Wed. before anmual Thanksgiving; 3 w. from the 3 d Wed. in April.

Williams, at Williasistowx, Mass. Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., 5 w. after com.; from 4th Tues. in Nov., 6 w. ; 3d Tues. in Apr., 2 w.

Andofer Theol. Sem., at Andofer, Mass. - Anniv., 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., 7 w ., and 5 w . preceding last Wed. in May.

Newton Theo. Institution, at Newton, Mass.-Anniv., last Wed. in June. Vaca., 9 w . from anniv., and also 3 w . from last Wed. in January.

Yale, at New Haven, Conn. - Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 7 w . from com. ; 2 w . before 1st Wed. in Jan., and 3 w . before 1st Wed. in May, when the terms commence.
Trinity, at Hartpord, Conn. - Com., Thurs, before July 4th. Vac., 9 w . from

Wesliyan, at Middletown, Conn.
Com., 4th Wed. in June. Vaca., 4 w. frous com. ; 8 w. from Dec. 1; 2 w. from May 4.
Lniversity of Vermont, at Burling-
ron.-Com., 1st Wed. in Aug. Vaca., com. $4 \mathrm{w} . ;$ 1st Wed. in Dec. $8 \mathrm{w} .$, and 1 w . from 2d Wed. in May.
Middleberf, at Midplebury, Vt. Com., 2d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., com. 4 w. ; last Wed. in Nov., 8 w. ; 1 w. Erum 4th Wed. in April.
Dartmouth, at Hanofkr, N. H.-Com., last Thurs. in July. Vaca., 4 w. from com.; 7 w. begiuning in Nov., and 2 w . in May.
Brown, at Pãovidrace, R. I. - Com., 1st Wed. in Sept. Vaca., from $2 d$ Wed, in July to com., and from 8d Wed. in Jan. to 3 d Wed. in Feb.
Bowdoin, at Brenewick, Me. - Oim., Ist Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com., 8 w. from last Wed. in Nov., 8 w . ; from 3d Wed. in A pril, 2 w.

Waterville, at Waterville, Me. Com., 2 d Wed. in Aug. Vaca., at com., 4 w .; from 2 d Wed. in Dec., 8 w . ; from 1st Wed. in May, 1 w .

Maine Wesleyan Sem., at Readfield, Me.-Two terms, of 15 weeks each. Fall term com. 1st Wed. in Aug. Spring term com. 1st Wed. in March.
Bangor Theo. Sem., at Bangor, Me. Anniv., last Wed. in July. Vaca., from do., 12 w.

EXECCTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES (Juns, 1860). Jas. Bucranan, Penn., President, $\$ 25,000$ Howell Cobb, Geo., Sec. Trea., $\$ 8,000$ Lewis Cass, Mich., See. State, 8,000 Jacob Thompson, Isaac 'roncey, Conn., " Navy, 8,000 Joseph Holt, Ky., Post. Inter., 8,000 Johia B. Floyd, Va.," "War, 8,000|Jer. S. Black, Penn., Att'y "A", 8,000

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS. Age when
n. Date of Birth. Term of Office, term expired. Died.
Geo. Washington, Vhere Born. Date of Birth. Term of Office. term expired. Dec. 14, 1799

John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Wm. H. Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan,
" Mar. 29, 1790, Mass.,
Va., Va., Apr. 2, 1743, of Mar. 5, 1751, Mass., Apr. 2, 1759, Mass., July 11, 1767, S. C., Mar. 15, 1767, N. Y.', N. Y. ", Va., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1800, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804, Penu., Apr. 13, 1791,

| 1789 to 1797, | 66, | Dec. 14, 1799 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1797 to 1801, | do.,. | July 4, $18: 26$ |
| 1801 to 1809, | do., | July 4, 1826 |
| 1809 to 1817, | do., | June 28, 1836 |
| 1817 to 1825, | do., | Juiy 4, 1831 |
| 1825 to 1829, | 62, | Feb. 23, 1848 |
| 1829 to 1837, | 70, | June 8, 1845 |
| 1837 to 1841, | 59. |  |
| 1841 - 1841 to | 69, | Apr. 4, 1841 |
| 1845 to 1849, | 54, | June 15, 1849 |
| 1849 to 1850, | 65, | July 9,1850 |
| 1850 to 1853, | 53. |  |
| 1853 to 1857, | [8. |  |

## LEGAL TENDER OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

American Jagle, coined prior to July $31,1834,270 \mathrm{gr}$., is Half Eagle, 135 gr., is

## $\$ 1066$ 1066 5 3.3

 Eagles coined since July,'34, 257 gr., 1000 Double Eagle and parts in proportion. Doubloon, 17 dwt. 8 gr ., is Half Johanna, 9 dwt., is British Sovereign, 5 dwt . $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{gr}$., Is French Napoleon, 4 dwt . $3 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{gr}$., is Spanish Dolkx, 17 dwt. 7 gr ., is Mexican Dollar, 17 dwt . 7 gr ., is Peruvian Dollar, 17 dwt. 7 gr., is Chilian Dollar, 17 dwt 7 gr ., is1558 Thaler of Prussia and Germany, 853 Pound of Nova Scotia, New Bruns487 487 wick, Newfoundland, and Canada

## Franc of France and Belgium, and

 Livre of Sardinia, 18 6-10 ct
## 100

100
100 Ducat of Naples,
100 Piastre of Turkey,
$100 / 5$ Franc Piece (French),
$80 "$
$42-5$
93 "

## WURTHLESS AND INCDRRENT BANK NOTES IN NEW ENGLAND．

## CORRECTED BY CLAPP，FULLER \＆BROWNE，

Dealers in Bank Notes，Specze and Land W＇urrants， 37 State Street，corner of Congress Streat．


Lafayette Bank，
Middling Int．Bank，
Oriental Bank，
S．uth Bank，
Amherst Bank，Amherst， Berkshire B＇k，Pittsfiell？ Baurk of Gen．Int＇st，） Essex Bank，
Farmers＇Bank，
$\int \frac{0}{\tilde{\circ}}$ Chelsea Bank，Chelsea， Bass River B＇k，Beverly， 80 Citizens＇ 1 ＇$k$ ，Nantucket， City B＇k，Lowell，fraud， Cohanuet Bank，Taunton， Cohasset Bank，
Charlestown B．$\}$ Charles－ Ploenix Bank，$\}$ town， Dorches．and Milton B＇k， Duxbury B＇k，Duxbury， Cast Bridgewater Bank， Essex B＇k，N．Audover， Farmers＇B＇k，Sandstone， Farmers＇and Mechanics ${ }^{3}$ B＇k，Belchertown，
Farmers＇and Mechanics＇ B＇k，South Adams， Greylock Bank，［ampton， Hampshire Bank，North－ Ipswich Bank，Ipswich， Hanut＇s Bk，Georgetown， Manufacturers＇and Me－ chanics＇Bk，Nantucket， Mendon Bank，Mendon， Middlesex B．，Canbrilge， Midd．Int．Bank，Salem， closed．
［buryport，
Newburyport B＇k，New－ Nahant Bank，Lyun， Norfolk Bk，
Roxbury Bk ，\} Roxbury, Winthrop Bk，S
Pawtucket Bk，Pawtuck．， Phoenix B＇k，Nantucket， Sandwich Bank，Sandw．， Sutton Bk，Wilkinsonville，

New Ilampshire．
Concord Bank，Concord， Cheshire Bank（old），
Claremont B＇k，Clarem＇t， Dover Bank，Dover（old）， Wxeter B＇k（oll1）， Kixeter B＇k（new）， Granite Bank， slo．（ ph 1 l ），
$\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { 发 } \\ \text { 落 }\end{array}\right.$
（Farvers＇Bank，Amherst， Lancaster Bk，Lancaster， Lebanon Bank，Lebanon，
Manul．Rk，N．Ipswich，
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Commercial B＇k，} \\ \text { Piscataqua B }{ }^{\prime} k,\end{array}\right\}$ Ports－ $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Piscataqua } B^{\prime} k, \\ \text { Portsmouth B＇k，}\end{array}\right\}$ mouts． Grafton Bank，Haverhill， Hillshoro＇Bk，Hillsboro＇， N．Hampshire B＇k，Ports－ mouth，
N．Hampshire V̌hion Bk， Pemigewasset Bk，Plym．， Winnipiseogee B＇k，clos． Wolfborough B＇$k$ ，Wolfb．， Rochester B＇k，Ruchester， Connecticut．
Bank of North America， Bank of Seymour，Seym．， Bridgeport Exch＇ge As．， Bridgeport Manuf．Co．， Colchester B＇k，Colches．， Commercial B＇k，Tolland． Conn．Min．Co．，Hartford， 0 Derby Bauk，Derby， Kagle Bank，New IHaven， Fastern，W．Killingsly， Hatters＇Bank，
Granite，Voluntown， $\mathrm{fr}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{d}$ ，
Housatonic R．R．Comp．， Bridgeport，
W onster Bank，
Manul．＇rs＇B＇k，Derby，
Litchfield B＇k，Litchfield，
Merch．Ex．Bk，Bridgep＇t，
N．Haven Co．Bk，N．Hav．，
Woodbury BE，Woodb＇ry， Maing．
Agricult＇l Bank，Brewer，
Androscoggin Bank，
Brunswick B＇lc，Brunsw．，
Bangor Bank，
Bangor Com．Bank， Bath Bank，
City Bank，
Exchange Bank， Lafayette Bank， Norombega Bank，
Penobscot Bank，
People＇s Bank，
Bank of Portland， Exchange Lank， Georgia Luniber Co．， Maine Bank， Bauk of R：public，Prov．，
50 13＇k of So．Co．，Wakefleld，＇s0 Mount Vernon B＇k，Prov．， R．I．Cent．，E（ireenwich， Hopkinton B＇k，Westerly， Warwick Bank，
6）R．I．Exchange，
B＇k of Old Town，\} ar
Stillwater Canal， B＇k of Westhrook，$\}$ West－ Franklin Bank，$\}$ br＇k， Canton Bank，China， Castine Bank，Castine， Central Bank，Hallowell， Central Bank，Grey， City B＇k，Portlaud， Citizens＇（old pl．），\} Ando．（new pl．）， gusta，
6 Damariscottia，Nublehoro，
Ellsworth B＇k，Eilsworth， 50
Frimkfort B＇k，Frankfort， Globe Bank，Bangor， Hallowell and Augusta Bank，Hallowell， Hancock B＇k，Ellsworth，
［closed．
${ }^{2} 0$
Maritime Bank，Bangor， 90 Westhrook Bank，West－ brook，closed．

Vermunt．
95 Danby Bank，Danby， Agricultural B＇k，Troy， 5 Bank of Bennington，Ben－ 6 nington，
B＇k of Manchester，Man．，
Bank of Orange County， B＇k of Woodstock，Wood．， Bank of Windsor，Wind．， Commercial Bunk of Ver－ mont，Pulthey，
Essex Bank，Guildhall， Green Mountain Bank， Jefferson Banking Co．， Pluenix Bank，
5 Vermont State Bank，and Rhode Island． Bristol Uuion B＇k，Brist．， Burrillville B＇k，Burrillv． Farm．Ex．Bk，Gloucester， Bank，Pawtucket，
Farmers＇B＇k，Wickford， Franklin Bk，Providence， Hamilton Bank，Scituate，
6．Hamilton B＇k，N＇th Scit．， Mount Hiope B＇k，Bristol， Pascoag Bk，Pascoag Vil．， Provid．Co．B＇k，S＇thtield， R．I．Agri．B＇k，Johnston， Scituate Bank，Scituate． Tiverton Bank，Tiverton，
Kennebeck Bk，Hallowell， Kennebunk Bank， Machias Bank．
Megunticook Bk，Camden， Negumkeag Bank，
New England Bank，Fair－ mount，
Newport Bank，Newport， Oxford Bank，Fryeburg，
Passamaquoddy Bk，tast－ port，
Saco Bank，Saco，
Ship Builders＇B＇k，Rock－ land，broke．
St．Croix Bank．Calais， Union Bank，Brunswick， Vassalborougli B＇k，Vass． Waldo Bank，Belfast，
Wash＇gton Co．Bk，Calais，
Waterville B＇k，Waterv．， Winthrop B＇k，Winthrop， Wiscass ${ }^{\prime}$ B＇k，W iscasset， ， 90
1861. JANUARY, first Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Drys. |  | $m$ | Days |  |  | Days |  | $m$. | Days. |  | $m$. | Day |  | m. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| : | 1 |  |  | 7 | 22 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 25 | 18 | 50 |
| 䂞 | 2 | 22 | 53 | 8 | 22 | 11 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 35 |
| 寿 | 3 | 22 | 47 | 9 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 21 | 2 | 21 | 19 | 48 | 27 | 18 | 20 |
| ๕ | 4 | 22 | 41 | 10 | 21 | 53 | 16 | 20 | 51 | 22 | 19 | 34 | 28 | 18 | 4 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 34 | 11 | 21 | 44 | 17 | 20 | 39 | 23 | 19 | 20 | 29 | 17 | 48 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 22 | 27 | 12 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 20 | 27 | 24 | 19 | 5 | 30 | 17 | 81 |

$\mathbb{C}$ Last Quarter, 3d day, 9h. 11 m ., evening.
(3) New Moon, 10th day, 10h. 43 m ., evening.

D First Quarter 18ih day, 11 h .16 m ., evening.
O Full Moon, 26th day, 0 h .21 m ., evening.

|  |  | Length Day'a <br> - Days. Incre. <br> h. $n$. $/ \mathrm{h}$. m. |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { A, Boston. } & D \text { 's } \\ g\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Evening } \\ h . \quad m_{5} \end{array}\right\| \text { Pace. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} \mathrm{s} & \mathrm{R} \\ \text { e. } & \mathrm{R} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Southa. $\text { h. } \quad \text { n. }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| l'I'u. |  | $1 \begin{array}{llll}9 & 9 & 0 & 5\end{array}$ | 420 | 247 bel. | 10 | 338 |
| 2 W .7 | 730440 | 91006 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 21 & 310\end{array}$ | 333 bel. | 1122 | 427 |
| 3 Th. | 730441 | 9 11 0 7 | 522358 | 424 rei. | mo | 516 |
| 4 Fr . | 30442 | 91208 | 523451 | 520 rei. | 0 | 66 |
| 5 Sa. | 730443 | 91309 | 624551 | 623 sec . | 150 | 658 |
| 6 SU. | 730443 | 913009 | 625656 | 730 sec. | 3 | 753 |
| ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Mo}$ | 7294 | 910011 | 72684 | 837 thi | 417 | 851 |
| 8Tu. | 729445 | 916012 | 727.98 | 939 thi. | 52 | 950 |
| 9 W. | 729446 | 917013 | 828108 | 1035 kn . |  | 048 |
| 10 Th. 7 | 729448 | 919015 | 8 . 111 | 1125 kn | sets. | 1144 |
| 11 Fr . | 729449 | 920016 | 81114 | -k | 53 | 037 |
| 12 Sa . | 728450 | 922018 | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 2 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | 030 legs | 64 | 126 |
| 13 | $728+51$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 23 & 0 & 19\end{array}$ | 9 3 0 50 | 110 legs | 74 | 210 |
| $1 \pm$ M ${ }^{\text {. } 7}$ | 727452 | 925021 | 1044129 | 148 feet | 850 | 253 |
| 15 Tu . | 727453 | 926022 | $10 \begin{array}{llll}10 & 5 & 7\end{array}$ | 226 feet | 950 | 334 |
| 16 W . | 726455 | 929025 | 106644 | 32 h 'd | 1050 | 414 |
| 17 Th . | 726456 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 30 & 0 & 26\end{array}$ | 1732 | 340 h 'd | 1150 | 454 |
| 18 Fr . | 725457 | $\begin{array}{llllll}9 & 32 & 0 & 28\end{array}$ | 11.8480 | 422 h 'd | morn | 536 |
| 19 Sa . | 725458 | 933029 | 11.9446 | 512 n 'k | 05 | 621 |
| $20 . S U .7$ | 724459 | 935031 | 1110539 | 6 6n'k | 15 | 78 |
| ${ }^{21}$ Mo. 7 | 7245 | $\begin{array}{llllll}9 & 37 & 0 & 33\end{array}$ | 1211635 | 76 arm | 25 | 759 |
| 22 Tu . | $7235 \quad 2$ | 939035 | 121273 | 89 arm | 359 | 854 |
| 23 W. 7 | 72253 | 941037 | 1213840 | 910 arm | 457 | 950 |
| 44 Th. | 7215 | 943039 | 1314,939 | 107 br . | 550 | 047 |
| 25 Fr . | 7215 | 945041 | 13151034 | 110 br . | 6 |  |
| 26 S | 7205 | 947043 | $3 \bigcirc 1125$ | 1148 h 'rt |  |  |
| 127 SU. 7 | 7195 | 9490 | 1317 | 010 h 'rt | 639 | 038 |
| 28 Mo. 7 | 718510 | 952048 | 1318032 | 054 bel. | 755 | 130 |
| ${ }^{29} 9 \mathrm{Tu} .7$ | 717511 | 9540 | 1419116 | 138 be | 910 | 221 |
| 30 W. | 71651 | 957053 | 420 | 224 r | 102 | 312 |
| 31/Th. 7 | 715514 | 959055 | 21. 247 | 310 | 1 | 42 |



## FEBRUARY, sécond Month.

AstronomicalCalculations.

|  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. |  | $m$. | Days. | d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1 | 16 S . | . 58 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 25 | 8 | 54 |
| 免 | 2 | 16 | 40 | 8 | 14 | 50 | 14 | 12 | 51 | 20 | 10 | 44 | 26 | 8 | 32 |
| 岩 | 3 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 14 | 81 | 15 | 12 | 30 | 21 | 10 | 23 | 27 | 8 |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 28 | 7 |  |
| ${ }_{6}$ | 5 | 15 | 46 | 11 | 13 | 51 | 17 | 11 | 48 | 23 | 9 | 29 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 | 115 | 28 | 12 | 13 | 31 | 18 | 11 | 27 | 24 | - | 17 |  |  |  |

$\mathbb{C}$ Last Quarter, 2d day, 5 h .16 m ., morning.

- New Moon, 9 th day, 3h. 20 m ., evening.

D First Quarter, 17 th day, $7 \mathrm{~h} .-35 \mathrm{~m}$., evening.
© Full Moon, 24 th day, 11h. 59 m. , evening.


Vencs will be morning star until May IIth, and evening star the rest of the year Jupiter will be morning star until jeb. 11th, then evening star until August 31st, and morning star agaiu the rest of the yes.


Though winter, with its blinding snows, Spreads desolation far and wide, And dark clouds on the swift winds ride, Heaven's high behest will bring repose.

| $\dot{3}$ | - | Aspects, Holidays, Events, | Farmer's Calendar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

$1 \mid$ Fr. $\mid \underset{\gamma}{ }$ gr. hel. lat. S. Much $\mid$ You have a little time to spare 2 Sa. $q$ in 98. Pur. Vir. Ma. now, and, after doing up the 3 F. Sex. Sun. Low 4 Mo. © r. low. tides. $5 \mathrm{Tu} \quad$ falling 6 W. \{ Potatoes planting in S. Carolina, 7 Th. ¢ 9 ac . 8 Fr. \{ Earliest tea-pieking Fine 9 Sa. 10th. ठ ४ $\mathbb{C} .8 \geqslant \odot$

10 F. Quinquages. S. High 11 Mo. tides.
12 Tu . Shrove Tu. $\boldsymbol{T} \Psi \mathbb{C}$.
13 W . Ash Wednesday. again. 14 Th. H sta. © in Apogee. 15 Fr. б- $\mathbb{C}$. Cold 16. Sa. \{ $\begin{gathered}\text { Sugar-cane planting in Bengal. } \\ \text { in }\end{gathered}$ storm. 17 F. 1st Sunday in Lent.
18. Mo. ठ স

19 Tu . © runs high.
20 W . ఫ४ in $\Omega$.
Quite I have no doubt you got them, and that it was money well laid out; but, if.it slipt your mind, it is not too late yet. It will be, though, when spring's work begins, and you feel sleepy and tired at night, and won't have time to read. Many a man has got a single hint from a good book or newspaper, that put many a dollar in 24 F. $2 d$ S. in Lent. St. Mat. But mind you don't neglect 25 Mo. of h $\mathbb{C}$. ఫ̧ in Per. High the chores. Look out sharp for 26 Tu , $\odot$. $\mathbb{C}$ in Per tid the health and comfort of your 27 W . W . W. 28 Th.豸ु gr. elong. E . may be expected. storms. It costs more than it comes to. Give them clean, well aired barns, sweet feed, and plenty of it. If you have cows in milk, remember they can't create anything out of nothing.
1861.

MARCH, third Month.
Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. |  | Days |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E. | 1 |  | S. 24 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 44 | 19 |  | S. 22 | 25 | 2 |  |
| \# | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 42 | 14 | 2 | 20 | 20 |  | N. 2 | 26 | 2 | 24 |
| 毞 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 57 | 21 | 0 | 26 | 27 | 2 | 47 |
| $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 55 | 16 | 1 | 83 | 22 | 0 | 49 | 28 | 3 | 10 |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$ | 5 | 5 | 52 | 11 | 8 | 81 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 29 | 3 | 34 |
| - | 6 | 5 | 28 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 45 | 24 | 1 | 87 | 30 |  | 57 |

© Last Quarter, 3d day, 2h. 32 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 11th day, 8h. 53 m ., morning.

D First Quarter, 19 th day, 0h. 48 m ., evening.
O Full Moon, 26th day, 9 h . 31 m ., morning.



In life there is a lovely spring, When germs of good or ill appear ; Fair visions then seem floating near, And round our hearts their bright hopes fling.

|  | $1 \stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | - | Farmer's Ca |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Fr . |  | St. David. | Look well to the stock now coming in. Give ewes a dry, warm |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , | chilly weather. There is greater |
|  | 5 Tu . | c. C. Northa | profit in early lambs than late |
|  |  | s | ones, though the care required |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | in Aphelion. | ward early, and bring the highest price in the market, and more |
|  |  |  | than pay the little extra care and |
|  | 0 F . | Sun. | feeding from now till grass. I |
|  | Mo | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathbb{C}^{\text {c in Apogee. March. }}$ | the middle of February to the |
|  | h. | Snow |  |
|  |  | б ¢¢ ¢ Inf. or |  |
|  | 6 Sa. |  |  |
|  | 7 F | t. St. Pat. | bring $\$ 4$ a head in August. In |
|  | M | © r. high. 17 | fat in the fall, if you wish, - a de- |
|  | u. |  | cided advantage often; in the |
|  | TV | W | latter, the lamb |
|  | Th. |  | from drying off in seas |
|  |  | $\stackrel{8}{7}$. | before |
|  | Sa. | If $\mathbb{C}$. with rain. | d dry. By t |
|  |  | 6 th S. in Lent. Palm S. |  |
|  | , | Annun. 24th. |  |
|  | 6 T | § C. c. Wor | kinds of farming, and mutt |
|  |  | High tides. Continues | always commands a good pri |
|  |  | ¢ stationar |  |
|  |  | ood Friday. Fin |  |
|  |  | 1 st . ¢ in 98. |  |
|  |  | Easter Day. © r | g mutton and lam |

1861. APRIL, fourth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. |  | Days. |  | [ | Days. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 1 |  | 43 | 7 | 7 |  | 13 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 20 | 25 | 13 | 20 |
| . | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 35 | 20 | 11 | 41 | 26 | 13 | 40 |
| 数 | 8 | 5 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 45 | 15 | 9 | 56 | 21 | 12 | 1 | 27 | 13 | 59 |
| à | 4 | 5 | 52 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 28 | 14 | 18 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 88 | 23 | 12 | 41 | 29 | 14 | 36 |
| $\checkmark$ | 6 | 6 | 88 | 12 | 8 | 51 | 18 | 10 | 59 | 24 | 13 | $1)$ | 30 | 14 | 55 |

© Last Quarter, 2d day, 1h. 40 m ., morning.

- New Moon, 10th day, 2h. 11m., morning.

D First Quarter, 18th day, 2h. 1m., morning.
O Full Moon, 24th day, 5 h .39 m ., evening.

|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { s. } & \text { d } \\ \hline \text { s. } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Full Sea, Boston. } \\ \text { Mornirg E Evening } \\ \text { h. m. } \end{array}\right\| \begin{aligned} & \text { PI } \end{aligned}$ | s. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 9612 | 421 |  |  |
| 2 T | 4162712463 |  | 539 |  |
| 3 | 396281249345 | 3 | 6116 | 224 |
| 4 T | 376291252348 | 3 | 7117 | 255 |
| 5 | 356301255351 |  | 58 |  |
|  | 346321258354 |  | 539 |  |
|  | 131357 | 227 | 9369 | 44108 |
|  | 30.63413134 |  | 016103 | 42510 |
| 9 'Tu. | 2963513 |  | 10541112 | 4451129 |
| 10 W | 5276361394 | 1. | 01147 | sets. 011 |
| 11 T | 2563713124 |  | 05 n 'k | 2 |
| 12 F | 1314410 |  | $024044 n^{\prime \prime} k$ | 927141 |
| 13 S | , | 0 | 125 arm | 1026230 |
| 14 | 216401319415 |  | 14629 a | 120321 |
| 15 M | 196421323419 | F. 5 | 232256 ar | orn. 413 |
| 16 T | 176431326422 | 06 | 320346 br . | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 9 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 17 W | 28424 |  | 413442 | 052558 |
| 18 T |  |  | 5115 | 129 |
| 19 F | 29 |  | 6126 |  |
| 20 S |  | 110 | 714 | 230 |
| 21 S |  | 111 | 813841 | 25 |
| 22 Mo | 86491341437 | 212 | 9 9 936 r | 324 |
| 23 Tu . | 76501343439 |  | 1021028 re | 352118 |
| 24 W. | 56521347443 |  | 0541119 se | 424 morn. |
| 25 Th. | $46531349+45$ |  | 144 |  |
| 26 Fr . | 26541352448 | 21 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 0 & 35\end{array}$ th | 938 |
| 27 Sa | 16551354450 | 31 | 130 t | 1044211 |
| , | 4596561357453 | 318 | 158225 | 1138313 |
| 29 | 4586571359455 | 319 | 252319 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Prepare the soil, and sow with caro In early spring the precious seeds; Keep down, in scil or mind, the weeds That choke the growth of plants so fair.

|  | Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, $\& 0$. | er's Calen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Mo . | Some | I hope you have a few roots |
| 2 Tu . |  | ft for the milch cows. They |
| 3 W . | Lenoe ${ }^{\text {Sane }}$ Inection Low tides. | elp out the winter's stock of hay |
| 4 Th . |  | amazingly, if they have been well |
| 5 Fr . | Fine days, | timely, by way of ohange. A |
| 6 Sa . | but |  |
| 7 F . | 1st S. aft. East. Low S. | d |
| Mo. | o $\Psi \mathbb{C}$. cool, frost |  |
| 9 Tu. | © in Ap | sheep. They increase the quan- |
| 10 W. | ¢ in Aph. 9th. of of | ity and improve the quality of |
| 11 Th . | High tides. nigh | d are otherwise healthy |
| 12 Fr . | $\bigcirc$ gr, elong. W. 21 |  |
| 3 sa . | Sllit Hon. B. V. Prench, a dis | rt of every farm. Early pense |
| 14 F . | 2 dS . aft. East. © r.hig | and onions may be sown now, $t$ |
| 15 Mo | h. ठ \% D. ठ M C | ner the better. It 's a good |
| 16 Tu . | in. Showery. | plan to start a few early potatoes |
| 17 W. | ठ' $\delta$ H. Becomes finer. | 交 |
| 18 Th | Low Expect | supp |
| 9 Fr . | © $\geqslant 1 \mathbb{C}$. tides. | he wood-pile. It don |
| Sa. | ¢ 2 c. dashes | e to leave work in the sum- |
| 1 F | 3 d S. after East. | up wood, and no |
| 2 Mo | Month of what har- rain. | go to the last mome |
| 23 Tu . | St. George. Finer | nure in the barn-yard, hog-pen, |
| 24 W. | $\mathbb{C}$ in Perigee. ayain | and horse-stables, may be forked |
| $25^{\prime} \mathrm{Th}$. | st. Mark. High tides. |  |
| 26 Fr . |  | of |
| 27 | © runs low. Coole |  |
| 28, F. | 4th S. after E. with | Pre yru. |
| 29 M | nysiins Lardner died |  |
|  |  | oun |


| 1861. |  |  | MAY, fifth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical Calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | d. | m. | Days. | d. | $m$. | Days. | d. |  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days. | a. | $m$. |
|  | 1 |  |  | 7 | 16 | 57 | 13 | 18 | 30 | 19 | 19 | 52 | 25 | 21 | 2 |
|  | 2 | 15 | 31 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 44 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 26 | 21 | 13 |
| \% | 3 | 15 | 49 | 9 | 17 | 29 | 15 | 18 | 59 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 21 | 23 |
| 2 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 45 | 16 | 19 | 12 | 22 | 20 | 29 | 28 | 21 | 32 |
| ${ }^{5}$ | 5 | 16 | 23 | 11 | 18 |  | 17 | 19 |  | 23 | 20 |  | 29 | 21 | 42 |
|  | - | 16 |  | 12 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 39 | 24 | 20 | 51 | 80 | 21 | 51 |

© Last Quarter, 1st day, 2 h .48 m ., evening.

- New Moon, 9 th day, 6 h .23 m ., evening.

D First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 19m., morning.
O Full Moon, 24th day, 1h. 22m., morning.
© Last Quarter, 31st day, 5h. 41m., morning.

|  | $8.1 i_{1}^{10}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { F. } \\ \text { F. } \\ \text { A. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D) } \\ & \text { A. } \\ & \text { Au } \\ & \text { Mou } \\ & \text { Mou } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 91445 | 321 | 21441 | 9 |  |  |
| 2 Th | 54701465 | 32 | 22.537 |  |  |  |
|  | 52711495 | 23 | 23631 | 657 |  |  |
|  | 517314125 | 324 | 24.722 | 74 |  |  |
|  | 50741414510 | 425 | 25.89 | 32 | 230 | 847 |
|  | 487514 | 426 | 26854 | 916 |  |  |
|  | 47761419 | 427 | 27.937 |  |  |  |
|  | 46771421 | 428 | 281019 |  |  |  |
|  | - 14285 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 710142 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 417111430526 |  | 3043 |  |  |  |
|  | 407121432528 |  | 4128 | 151 b |  |  |
|  | 397131434530 |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |
|  | 36 |  | $6{ }_{6} 312$ | 326 |  |  |
|  | 88 |  | 3 | 418 |  |  |
|  | 40 |  | 4 | 513 | 03 |  |
|  |  |  | 95 | 610 |  |  |
| 19 SU |  | 410 | 10640 | 79 |  |  |
| 0 | 337791446 | 411 | 11739 | 89 |  |  |
| 1 T | 20 | 412 | 12839 | 99 |  |  |
| 22 W | 211449 |  | 139381 | 107 |  |  |
| T | 1 |  | 1410351 | 113 |  |  |
| - | $1{ }^{1} 5$ |  | O11301 | 1156 th |  |  |
|  | 29724145555 |  |  | 022 th |  |  |
|  | 725 145 |  | 17.048 | 115 k |  |  |
|  |  | 318 | 18.142 | 28 k |  |  |
|  |  | 319 | 19.232 | 256 |  |  |
|  | $42772815 \quad 1557$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | MAY hath 31 days. |
| :---: | :---: |




> In the gay hours of summer＇s bloom
> Both showers and sunshine lend their charms；
> And Nature，spreading wide her arms， Weaves flowery fabries in her loom．


1 Sa ．

2 F．1stS．aft．Trin．$\delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$ ． 3 Mo．字gr．hel．lat．N．© in Ap．
4 Tu ．concord．Showers．
 6 Th ． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranystenen } \\ & \text { at chlenta．}\end{aligned}$ with signs 7 Fr ． ठ 所 $\mathbb{C}$ ． of rain．
8 Sa．
9 F .2 d S．uft．Trin．\＆ $9 \mathbb{C}$ ．
10 Mo．б $\succcurlyeq \mathbb{C}$ ．б ठ $\mathbb{C}$ ．High ti．
11 Tu． $\begin{gathered}\text { C．C．C．Northamp－} \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Greenfila．}\end{gathered}$
12 W.
Winter commences
13 Th．$\sigma 24 \mathbb{C}$ ． 15 Sa ．$\delta \nsucceq \delta$ ．weather． 16 F．3d S．after Trin．Low 17 Mo ．tides．
18 Tu． \｛ C．C．Wor－
19 W. 20 Th ． 21 Fr ． 22 Sa ．
© in Perigee．
Cooler，
en－$\sigma$ ．summer lirs 0 begins， © r．low． rain weed seed．Use only the oldest 23 F .4 th S aft T I．ongeat Hi ti Vill 24 Mo Mil 25 O．Misnm．D．St．John Bp．
 26 W ．厄 in 8．Very warm．
 28 Fr． 29 th．ó $\begin{array}{r}* \\ \mathbb{C}\end{array}$ ． 29 Sa． 8 in Per．St．Peter．in the cock if put up right． 30 F．5th S．aft．Trin．Low ti．Keep an eye to the garden． 30 F ．5th S．aft．Trin．Low ti．The vegetables need attention．

| JULX, seventh Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical Calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. |  | $\underline{m}$. | D |  | \% | Days. | d. |  | Days. | , | $m$. | Days. | d. |  | $m$. |
|  | 1 |  | N. 6 | 7 | 22 | 34 | 13 | 21 | 47 | 19 | 20 | 48 | 25 | 19 |  | 35 |
|  | 2 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 14 | 21 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 26 | 19 |  | 22 |
|  | - 3 | 22 | 57 | 9 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 19 |  | 8 |
|  | 4 | 22 | 52 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 28 | 18 |  | 55 |
|  | 5 | 22 | 46 | 11 | 22 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 9 | 23 | 20 | 1 | 29 | 18 |  | 40 |
|  | 16 | 22 | 40 | 12 | 21 | 56 | 18 | 20 | 58 | 24 | 19 |  | 30 |  |  | 26 |

(3) New Moon, 7th day, 9 h. 28m., evening.

D First Quarter 14th day, 10 h .4 m ., evening.
O Full Moon, 21st day, 7 h .22 m ., evening.
© Last Quarter, 29th day, 3h. 7 m ., evening.

|  |  | O. | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & A . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | uths. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 26824 |  |  |  |
|  | 29739151007 |  | 27.918 |  |  |  |
|  | 2973915100 | 428 | 28101 |  |  |  |
|  | 307391590 | - | - 11 | 5 |  |  |
|  | 31738157010 |  | 11147 |  |  |  |
|  | 31738157010 |  | 20 |  |  |  |
| 0 | $273715 \quad 5012$ | 53 | 052 |  |  | 1 |
| 11 | 33737154013 | 54 | 4135 |  |  |  |
|  | 473715 3014 | 55 | 5219 |  |  |  |
|  | 36151016 |  | 633 | 3 |  |  |
|  | , |  | 7350 |  |  |  |
|  | 459018 |  | 8443 | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 9545 | 6 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 10655 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 611 | 118 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 2912 | 94 |  |  |
|  | 26 |  | 31012 | 0 |  |  |
|  | 301449028 |  |  | 1128 |  |  |
|  | 27291447030 |  | 51150 |  |  |  |
|  | 7291446031 | 16 | 60 |  |  |  |
|  | 447281444033 | 617 | 7052 |  |  |  |
| 25 Th . | 445727.1442035 | 618 | 8131 | 150 |  |  |
|  | 467261440037 | 619 | 9\| 2 | 227 feet |  |  |
|  | 477251438039 | 620 | 0246 | $35 \mathrm{h'd}$ |  |  |
|  | 241436041 | 621 | 1.325 | 346 h 'd |  |  |
|  | 231434043 | 22 | 2.4 | $481 . \mathrm{n}$ |  |  |
|  | 1046 | 6 23 | $3{ }^{3} 56$ | 523 n 'k |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| JULY hath 31 days. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Fear not to toil, though fashion sneer, And brainless fops, with lily hands, Deep stained with guilt, urge their demands; Toil on, and keep your conscience clear. |  |  |
| ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Events, | Farmer's Calendar. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |

1861. AUGUST, eighth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. | 1. | $m$. | Days. | d. | 7. | Days | d. |  | Day |  |  | Days |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 17 N | . 56 | 7 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 33 | 19 | 12 | 39 | 25 | 10 | 88 |
|  | 2 | 17 | 41 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 10 | 17 |
|  | 8 | 17 | 25 | 9 | 15 | 45 | 15 | 13 | 56 | 21 | 11 | 59 | 27 | 9 | 56 |
|  | 4 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 13 | 37 | 22 | 11 | 39 | 28 | 9 | 85 |
|  | 5 | 16 | 53 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 13 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 36 | 12 | 14 | 52 | 18 | 12 | 59 | 24 | 10 | 58 | 30 | 8 | 52 |

- New Moon, 6th day, 8h. 10 m ., morning.
$D$ First Quarter, 13 th day, 2 h .32 m ., morning.
O Full Moon, 20th day, 7 h .7 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 28th day, 8h. 39m., morning.


$1 / \mathrm{Th}$. 豸̧ stationary. © r.high. 2 Fr. 1st. ठ म्ष © . Cooler, 3 Sa .4 th. of 豸̛ C. with high 4 F. 10 th S. aft. Trin. winds. 5 Mo.6th. of $\delta \mathbb{C}$. Great
 $7 \mathrm{~W} .6 \not \subset \mathbb{C}$. High ti. heat, 8 Th . o \& h. ठ $1_{2} \mathrm{D}$. with 9 Fr. 8th. ठ \& D. thunder. 10 Sa. © in Perigee. Sultry 11 F. 11th S. aft. Tr. weather. 12 Mo .10 th . $\begin{aligned} & \text { gr. elong. W. }\end{aligned}$ $13 \mathrm{Tu} .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The Nill ott } \\ \text { its height }\end{array}\right.$ Rain in 14W. © runs low. Low
15 Th . $\underset{\text { ¢ }}{ }$ in $\Omega$. tides. many
16 Fr . $\{$ From mefor entry frotat to

18 F. 12th S. after Trinity.
$19 \mathrm{Mo} .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Time of rint- } \\ \text { age in Zinte }\end{array}\right.$ Cooler, with 20 Tu . چ̧ in Perihelion.
21 W. High tides.
22 Th. $\delta \Psi \mathbb{\Psi} \mathbb{C} .\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Cotton piant blog- } \\ \text { som in in China. }\end{array}\right.$ 23 Fr. 25th. © in Apogee.
24 Sa. St. Barthol. Now comes
25 F. 13th S. aft. Trin. a
26 Mo. ot in Aphelion. dry
 28 W. 29th. of $\mathrm{H} \mathbb{C}$. Signs of 29 Th . © runs high. Low ti. 30 Fr . § gr. hel. lat. N. frost

Hot weather now! No need for the thermometer to tell us that! Well, warm it must be to ripen the corn crop. But, if it is warm for us who can ride, how is it for the poor creatures who have to "go a-foot"? How much we owe to that noble animal, the horse ! and, if lie could speak, how often would he complain of "that ignoble animal, his master '"! From the days of his colthood to the hour when his troubles are ended, and his lifeless form is stretched before us, how the poor horse is abused in summer's heat and in winter's cold !
Never abuse the horse, or see him abused. His very faults are more the faults of his drivers or teachers than of himself. He wears his life out in our service, and in return deserves kind treatment. His troubles are many. If he carries his head too high, we put on the martingale ; if too low, we tighten up the checkrein. If he whisks his tail, to drive off the flies, we cut it off; if it is too low, we nick and set it up; if he strikes a four-minute gait without urging, we ask him to do his mile in three ; and, if he makes this time, we are never easy till he goes in 2.40 , while the spur and the whip are made to ir$t$. ritate and worry him.
1861. SEPTEMBER, ninth Month.

Astronomical Culculations.

|  | Days. |  |  | Days. | d. |  | Days. | d. |  | Days. |  |  | Days |  |  | $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 1 |  | N. 8 | 7 | 5 | 55 | 13 | 3 | 38 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 2 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 5 | 32 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 56 | 26 | 1 |  | 25 |
| \% | 3 | 7 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 52 | 21 | 0 | 32 | 27 | 1 |  | 48 |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | 4 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 47 | 16 | 2 | 29 | 22 |  | N. 9 | 28 | 2 |  | 12 |
| © | 5 | 6 | 40 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 23 | 0 | S. 15 | 29 | 2 |  | 35 |
| ¢ | - | 6 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 42 | 24 | 0 | 38 | 30 | 2 |  | 58 |

- New Moon, 4th day, 5 h .29 m ., evening.

D First Quarter, 11th day, 8 h .32 m ., morning.
O Full Moon, 18th day, 9 h . 18 m ., evening.
© Last Quarter, 27 th day, 1 h .40 m . morning.

|  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { Pr } \\ \mathrm{F} & \mathrm{~A} . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { D) } \\ \text { A. } \begin{array}{l} \text { Full } \\ \text { Morn } \\ \text { h. } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\operatorname{oston} \mid D$ $\text { ening }\left.\right\|_{\mathrm{Pra}}$ | D | $\underset{\substack{\text { sounthe } \\ \text { sh. } \\ \text { h. }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2463413102 | 026 | $6{ }^{8} 23$ |  | 129 | 96 |
| 2 Mo . | . 526632136211 | 127 | $7{ }^{2} 21$ | 947 | 239 | 958 |
| 3 Tu . | $52763013 \quad 3214$ | 128 | 81012 | 1036 | 352 | 1049 |
| 4 W. | 528629131216 | 1 . | (1059 | 1122 |  | 1140 |
| 5 Th . | 5296271258219 | 21 | 11143 | be | sets. | 031 |
| 6 Fr . | 5306251255222 | 22 | 204 | 026 | 657 | 1 |
| 7 Sa | 5316241253224 | 23 | 3048 | 111 r | 730 | 217 |
| 8 SU | 5326221250227 | 34 | 4135 | 20 | 86 | 313 |
| 9 Mo | 5336201247230 | 35 | 51225 | 252 | 850 | 41 |
| 10 Tu . | 5346181244233 | 36 | $6{ }_{6} \mathbf{3} 19$ | 348 th | 943 | 511 |
| 11 W. | 5366171241236 |  | 7418 | 451 th | 1043 | 611 |
| 12 Th . | 5376151238239 |  | 8526 | 61 k | 1149 |  |
| 13 Fr . | 5386131235242 | 49 | 9636 |  |  | 8 |
| 14 Sa . | 5396111232245 | 510 | 1042 |  | 057 | 8 |
| 15 SU | . 5406101230247 | 511 | 1840 | 951 | 25 | 541 |
| 16 Mo . | . 541681227250 | 512 | 12929 | 952 legs |  | 0 |
| 17 Tu . | 542661224253 | 613 | 131014 | 1034 feet | 416 | 1 |
| 18 W. | 543641221256 | 60 | $\bigcirc 1054$ | 1112 | 518 | 1 |
| 19 Th. | 544621218259 | 615 | 151130 | 1148 | rises. |  |
| 20 Fr . | 54561121631 | 716 |  | 05 h'd | 616 | 032 |
| 21 Sa . | 54655912133 | 717 | 17022 | 040 h 'd | 642 | 114 |
| 22 SU . | . 54755712103.7 | 718 | 8059 | 118 nk | 71 | 158 |
| 23 Mo . | . 548555127310 | 819 | 19138 | $159 \mathrm{n} \mathrm{\prime k}$ | 747 | 244 |
| 24 Tu | 549554125312 | 820 | 0220 | 241 arm | 828 | 331 |
| 25 W. | $55055212 \quad 2317$ | 821 | 113 | 327 ar | 916 | 421 |
| 26 Th . | 5525501158319 | 922 | 22352 | 418 arm | 1012 | 511 |
| 27 Fr . | 5535481155322 | 923 | 4347 | 517 br . | 1114 |  |
| 28 Sa | 5545471153324 | 924 | 4547 |  |  | 654 |
| 29 SU. | . 5555451150327 | 1025 | 25649 | 720 | 021 | 745 |
| 30 M | $56\|543\| 1147 \mid 3$ |  | $26 \quad 750$ |  | 1 | 836 |



The sterile wastes that round us lie May each become a fruitful field;
And pastures bounteous harvests yield,
The wants of thousands to supply.

|  | Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, \&o. | Farmer's Calendar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | y |
| 2 Mo | 6 | is work enough yet. Now is the |
| Tu |  | plough and seed down to |
| W. |  | grasses and grains are liab |
| 5 Th . |  | winter-kill. Don't sow any grain |
| 6 Fr | cin Per. | with grass-seed. It does better |
| 7 S | 8 ¢ C. | alone. On an average of years fall |
| 8 F . | 15 th S | sowing it is now pretty gener |
| 9 M | ${ }_{\text {ate }}^{\text {te Election, }}$ Maine. | dopted in New England. I gave |
| 10 Tu |  | you a list of the kinds |
| 11 W | O 2. | tities of grass-secd to use, last |
| 12 Th | Low tides. | September, and if you tried the mixture, I am sure you are satis- |
| 13 Fr . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sugar-ane plan } \\ \text { In the Weestin }\end{array}\right.$ | fied by this time. If you sowed |
| Sa | 15th. of in \%\%. and | er |
| 15 F. | 16th S. aft. Trin. | in May, as I suggested, and didn't |
| 16 M | Coto | w |
| 17 Tu . | Pot | s the time - the first of this |
|  | High stor | is will dry, quicker and bett |
| 19 Th | 6 世 © . tides. | these |
| 20 Fr | 21st. \% stationary. | Top the corn, too, as soon as you |
| S. | St. Mat. 22d. |  |
| 22 F . | 17 th S. af.T. $\bigcirc_{\text {eners }}^{\text {en- }} \bumpeq$. but. | rot on the ground. |
| 23 Mo. | 豸 in \%. $8 \Psi$ | Make up your mi |
| 24 Tu | C. |  |
|  | 6 \#1 © C. © runs high. | good specimen of your farm prod- |
| 26 Th | 23d. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dayy and niphts } \\ \text { nearly equal. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 27 Fr . | Low High winds |  |
| Sa. |  |  |
|  | Mich | they aro not managed to your |
| M | Carolina continued. | but just help set them right. |




## 1861. NOVEMBER, eleventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

|  | Days. |  |  | Days. |  |  | Days. |  | $m$. | Days |  | $m$ | Days. | $d$. | $m$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 1 |  | 4S. 36 | 7 | 16 | 26 | 13 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 35 | 25 | 20 | 52 |
| 㟧 | 2 | 14 | 45 | 8 | 16 | 44 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 49 | 26 | 21 | , |
| " | 3 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 2 | 27 | 21 | 14 |
| $\stackrel{ }{\circ}$ | 4 | 15 | - 32 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 52 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 21 | 25 |
| ¢ | 5 | 15 | 50 | 11 | 17 | 34 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 21 | 35 |
| - | 6 | 16 | -8 | 12 | 17 | 51 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 20 | 40 | 30 | 21 | 45 |

- Now Moon, 2d day, 11h. 20m., morning.

D First Quarter 9th day, 6h. 0m., morning.
O Full Moon, 17 th day, 8 h .23 m ., morning.
© Last Quarter, 25th day, 6̧h. 23m., morning.





Let not one restless want appear, And ask for what you cannot give; But strive within your means to live, If you would calmly end the year.
East Cambridge.
J. W. D.

| $\dot{\beta}$ | Aspects, Holidays, Events, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{\Delta}$ | $\dot{A}$ | Weather, \&c. |

Farmer's Calondar.
1 F. |1st S. in Advent. Look 2 Mo. © runs low. High tides. 3 Tu. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { c. c. } \\ \text { Northampton, out }\end{array}\right.$ 4 W. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grapes ripe } \\ & \text { at Bahia. }\end{aligned}$ for
5 Th of q ©. snow.
6 Fr .
7 Sa.
$\bigcirc$ 강 $\odot$.
8 F .2 d S. in Advent.
9 Mo. o w © . Low tides.

## OONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Association shall be called The
Farmers' Club, and its objects shall be to increase the interest and knowledge in agriculture and horticulture in this town.

Art. 2. The officers of the Club shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of three, who shall be chosen annually by ballot on the first Tuesday of January. Art. 3. The officers of the Club shall constitute a Board of Directors, and shall take charge of all the necessary business of the Society not otherwise provided for by special assignment.

Art. 4. The Club shall hold regular weekly meetings, and the exercises shall be of such a character as shall be from time to time determined by vote.

Art. 5. Any citizen of this town 30 Mo $\gamma$ in Aphelion Snow may become a member or and $31 / \mathrm{Tu} . \odot \mathrm{ecl} .$, vis. $\odot$ in Perih. signing the constitution.

## COURTS.

N. B. - For times and places of holding the Supreme Judicial Court (and the Law Terms of the same), and of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, see page 32. For County Commissioners' Meetings (C. C.) in Mass. see Calendar pages.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At Washington, to commence on the first Monday in December annually.
Chief Justice and Judges same as in 1858, except Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, appointed instead of Hon. B. R. Curtis, resigned.

United States Circuit Courts in the United States District Courts.-In First and Second Eastern Circuits. In Maing - at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23d Sept. In N. HAmpShire - at Portsmouth, May 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8 . In MAssaCHUSETTS - at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15. In Conaeoticut - at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept. In Rhode Island - at Newport, June 15, and at Providence, Nov. 15. In Vermont - at Windsor, 4th Tues. in July, and at Rutland, Oct. 3. (Corrected 1860.)

0 If any of the days happen on Sunday the Court is to commence on the Monday following.

Maine - at Portland, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Dec.; at Wiscasset, 1st Tues. in Sept.; at Bangor, 4th Tues. in June. In N. Hampshire - at Portsmouth, 3 d Tues. in March and Sept.; at Exeter, 3d Tues. in June and Dec. In Massachusetts - at Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. In Connecticut - at Hartford, 4th Tues. in May and Nov.; at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug. In Rhodr Island - at Newport, 2d Tues. in May and 3d 'Tues. in Oct.; at Providence, 1st Tu. in Feb. and Aug. In Vermont-at Windsor, Mon. after 4th Tu.

Boston Police Court, every day, at 9 A. m. and 8 p. m., except Saturday, when the afternoon session is omitted. Boston Justices' Court, every Saturday, at 9 s . m. ; all at the Court House, Court Square, Boston. Polics Courrs have also been established at New Bedford, Taunton, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fall River, Newburyport, Chelsea, Williamstown, Roxbury, Lee, Chicopee, Glouc-ster.

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Supreme Courts. - At Hartford, 4th Tues.' in Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec.' At Tues. in Feb., and $2 d$ Tues. in Sept. At Bridgeport, 2d Tues. in Feb. At New Haven, 3d Tues. in Feb., 4th Tues. in Sept. At New London, 2 d Tues. in March. At Litchfield, 4th Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Mar., 2d Tues. in Oct. At Middletown, 8d Tues. in Mar. At Tolland, 4th Tues. in Mar., 2d Tues. in Nov. At Danbury, 1st Tues. in Oct. At Norwich, 4th Tues. in Oct. At Haddam, 1st Tues. in Nov.

Superior Courts. - At Hartford, $2 d$ Tuesday in March, 3d Tues. in July, 4th Tues. in Sept., and 3d Tues. in Dec. At New Haven, 1st Tues. in March, 2 d Tues. in May, 1st Tues. in Sept., 2d Norwich, 1st Tues. in April, 3d Tues. in Nov. At New London, 3d Tues. in Jan., 4th Tues. in Aug. At Danbury, 2 d Tues. in Aug. and 3d Tues. in Oct. At Brooklyn, 1st Tues. in Jan., 8 d Tues. in Mar., 1st Tues. in Aug., 1st Tues. in Nov. At Litchfield, 4th Tues. in Jan., 2d Tues. in April, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Nov. At Middletown, 1st Tues. in Feb. and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Haddam, 2d Tues. in April, and 1st Tues. Sept. At Tolland, 2d Tues. in April, 1st Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec. At Bridgeport, 1st Tues. in Mar., 8d Tues. in Dec. (Corrected 1860.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

Supreme Courts. - Middlebury, 1st County Courts.-Middlebury, 1 st Tues. Mon.aft. 3d'Tues.in Jan. Rutland, 1st Mon. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Manchester and Bennington, alternately, $2 d$ Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Newfane, Mon. following 2d Tues.aft. 4th Tues.in Jan. Woodstock, 4th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Chelsea, 6th Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan. Burlington, 1st Tues. in Jan. St. Albans, 1st Mon. aft. 2 d Tues. in Jan. North Mero, 1st Fri. aft. 3d Tues. in Jan. Myde park, 3d Tues. In Aug. Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Aug. Irasburg, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug. St. Johnsbury 1st Thursday next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug Guildhall, 4th Tues. in Aug. in June, and 2d in Dec. Rutland, 2 d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Manchester, 1st Tues. in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec. Newfane, 2 d Tues. in April and Sept. Woodstock, 4th Tues. in May, and 1st in Dec. Chelsea, 4th Tues. in June, and 3d in Jan. Burlington, last Tues. in Mar., and 3 d in Sept. St. Albans, 2d Tues. in April and Sept. North Hero, last Tues. in Feb. and Aug. Hyde park, 4th Tues, in May, and 1st in Dec. Montpelier, 2 d Tues. in Mar. and Sept. Irasburg, 4th Tues. in June and Dec. St. Johnsbury, 1st Tues. in June and Dec. Guildhall, 3d Tues. in Sept. and Mar. (Correeted 1860.)

## COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. <br> Supreme Courts. - At Newport, 3d fon. in Feb., and 4th Mon. in August. Mon. in Feb., and 4th Mon. in August. Souti Kingston, $2 d$ Mon. in Aug., and 1st Mon. in Feb. Bristol, Ist Mon. in March, and 2 d Mon. in Sept. East Greenwich, $2 d$ Mon. in March, and 3d Mon, in Sept. <br> Oourts of Common Pleas. - At Newport, $2 d$ Mon. in April and Oct. Providence, 1st Mon. in June and Dec. South <br> COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. <br> Kingston, 2d Mon. in May, and 1st Mon. in Nov. Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Mon. in Oct. East Greenwich, 2 d Mon. in Feb., and 3d Mon. in Aug. <br> Genirral Assembly. - There are two sessions; one at Newport; on the last Tuesday in May, for Election and other business, which adjourns to meet at Providence in January following. (Corrected 1860.)

Supreme Judicial Court.-Law Terms. of Nov., 3d Tues. of March, and 2 d Tues. - The Supreme Judicial Court shall hold terms thereof, to be called Law Terms, annually, within the four Judicial Districts, at the times and places following : Exeter, 3d Tues. of June, and Dover, 3d Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Rockinglham and Strafford; at Manchester, 1st Tues. of June, and Concord, 1st Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough ; at Keene, 1st Tues. of July, and Newport, 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Cheshire and Sullivan; at Lancaster, 3d Tues. of July, and Haverhill, Tues. next after 4th Tues. of Dec., for the counties of Grafton and Coüs.
Scpreme Jldicial Court. - Trial Trrms. - At Portsmouth, 3d Tues. of Oct., and Exeter, 3d Tues. of January and 2 d Tu . of A pril, for Co. of Rockingham. At Dover, 2d Tues. of Feb., last Tues. of May, and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. of Strafford. At Gilford, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept., for the Co. of Belknap. At Ossipee, 3 d Tues. of A pril, and 3 d Tues of Oct., for Co. of Carroll. At Concord, 3d Tues. of Aug. and 1st Tues. of Feb., for Co. of Merrimack. At Amherst, 1st Tues. of Sept., Manchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of May, for Co. of Hillisborough. At Keene, 3 d Tues. of April and Oct., for Co. of Cheshire. At Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept., for Co. Sullivan. At Haverhill, 1st Tues. of April and Oct., for the Western Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 3d Tues. of May and Nov. for the Eastern Jud. Dist. in Co. Grafton. At Lancaster, 4th Tues. of April and Oct., for Co. of Coos.

Terms of the Probate Court.
Rockingham Co.: Exeter, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Nov. and April, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of Feb., March and Dec., and Wed. next after $2 d$ Tues. of every other month. Portsmouth, 1st Tues. of Jan., May, July and Sept. Plaistow, 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and 3d Tues. of May. Derry, Wed. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Wed. after 3d Tues. of May. Chester, Thurs. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Thurs. after 3 d Tu. of May. Deerfield, Frid. after 1st Tues. of Aug. and Dec., and Frid. after 3d Tues of May. Act of June, 1858. - Strafford Co.: Dover, 1st Tues. of Jan., March May, Aug. and Oct. Rochester, 1st Tues. of July and Dec. Farmington, 1st Tues. of April and Sept. Somersworth, 1st Tu. of Feb., June and Nov. - Belknap Co.: Gilford, 3 d Tues, of every month. - $\mathrm{C}_{\Delta \mathrm{R}}$ roll Co. : Ossipee Corner, 1st Tues. of Mar., June, Sept. and Dec. Conway, 1st Tu. of Jan., Ap., July and Oct. Tamworth, 1st Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. Merrimack Co.: Concord, 4th Tues. of every month. - Hillssorotgh Co.; Manchester, 4th Tues. of Jan., Mar., May, Ju1y, Sept. and Nov. Nashua, 4th Tues. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Francestown, Frid. after 4th Tues. Jan., A pril, July and Oct. Amherst, Frid. aft. 4th Tues. Feb., June, Sept. and Dec. Peterborough, Frid. after 4th Tues. of May and Aug. Mason Village, Frid. after 4th Tues. of Mar. and Nov. Act of June, 1859. - Cheshire Co.: Kcene, 1st and 3d Tu. every month. - Sullivan Co.: Newport, last Wed. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec. Claremont, last Wed. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept. and Nov. - Grafton Co.: Haverhill, 3d Tues. of Ap. and Oct. Plymouth, 3d Tu. of May and Nov. Canaan, 3d Tu. of June and Dec. Lisbon, 3d Tu. March and Sept. Bristol, 3d Tu. July. Littleton, 3 a Tu. Jan. Wentworth, 3 d Tu. Feb. and Aug. - Coüs Co. : Colebrook, 1st Tu. Sept. Lancaster, 1st Tues. Jan., March, May and Nov. Berlin, 1st Corrected 1860.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.
Supreme Judicial Courts. Law Terms. 1st Tues. Jan., April, and Oct. Machias, -- Pangor, 4th Tues. May. Augusta, 3d 1st Tues. Jan. and Oct., and 4th Tues. Apr. Tues. June. Portland, $2 d$ Tues. July.

Suprema Judiciat, Corrts. Civil Ac- ton, 2d Tues. March, and 3d Tues. Sept moss. - Saco, 1 st Tues. Jan. Alfred, 4th Dover, last Tues. Feh., and 2d Tues. Sept. Tnes. May, and 3d Tues. Sept. Portland, Auburn, 4th Tues Jan., April, and Sept. 3 d Tues. Jan. and April, and $2 d$ Tues. Oct. 11ath, 1st Tues. April, and 3 d Tues. Aug. Paris, 21 Tu. Mar., Aug., and Nov. Farm-, and Dec. Rockland. 2d Tues. of Feb., 1st ington, 3d Tues. Apr. and Oct. Norridge- Tucs. of May, and 4th Tues. of Oct. wock, 3a Tues. Mar., Sept., and Dec. Aurust, Sopreme Judicial Corrts. Criminal. fusta, 1st Tues. Msr., 31 Tues. Aug., and -- Portland, 1st Tues March, last Tues. 4th Tues. Nov. Rockland, 4th Tues. Jan. July, and last Tues. Nov. Bangor, 1st Wiscasset, 1st Tues. of May and Oct. Met- Tucs. Feb. and Aug. (Corrected 1860.) fast, 1st Tues. Jan., May, and Oct. Bangor,

## SUPREME JUDICIAL AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. (Correctrd 1860.)

By an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in April, 1859, the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State, the Superior Court for Suffolk County, and the Municipal Court for Boston, were all abolished, and a Superior Court with ten Judges substituted.

Supreme Judiotal Court of Mass. Jury Terms. - For Barnstable and Dukes Oounties, at Barnstable 1st Tuesday of May. For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, 2d Tues. of May. For Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 2d Tues. of Nov. ; also at Taunton, 3d Tues. of April. For Essex Co., at Salem, 3d Tu. of April and 1st Tu. Nov. For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, $2 d$ Tu. of April. For Hampden Co., at Springfeld, 4th Tues. of April. For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, 3 d Tues. of April. For Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3 d Tues. of April ; also at Cambridge, 3d Tues. of Oct. For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. of July. For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 3d Tues. of Feb. For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Tues. of May. For Suffolk Co., at Boston, 1st Tues. of October and April. For Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2d Tues. of April.

Law Terms of Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. - A law term of the Supreme Judicial Court shall be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to such places and times as may be most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public; and all questions of law, whether arising upon appeal, exception, or otherwise, and from whatever court, shall be therein entered and determined, if the same arise in either of the following Counties : - Essex, Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, County of Dukes County or Nantucket.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows:

At Lenox, for Berkshire Co., 1st Tues. of September.

At Greenfield, for Franklin Co., 1st Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Springfield, for Hampden Co., 3d Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

At Northampton, for Mampshire Co., 2 d Mon. after 1st Tues. of Sept.
At Worcester, for Worcester Co., 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

Superior Court of Massachusetts. For Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, 1st Mon. of June and Dec., at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, 1st Mon. of Sept; (crim.) at Lawrence, 4th Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 2d Mon. of May, and at Salem, 3d Mon. of Jan.
For Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, 2d Mon. of March and 1st Mon. of Sept., at Concord, 1st Mon. of June, and at Cambridge, 2 d Mon. of Dec. ; (crim.) at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Feb., at Concord, 4th Mon. of June, and at Lowell, 3d Mon. of Oct.
For Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June, and 3 d Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) 2 d Mon. of June and 3d Mon. of Dec.

For Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3d Mon. of March and 2d Mon. of Aug. and Nov.
For Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) 2 d Mon. of March and June, and 1st Mon. of Oct. ; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.
For Berkshire Co., at Lenox, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct. ; (crim.) 1st Mon. of Jan. and July.

For Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 4th Mon. of April, and $3 d$ Mon. of Sept. and Dec.
For Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Mon, of Feb, and June, and 3d Mon, of Oct.

For Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, $2 d$ Mon. of June and Dec.
For Suffolk Co., (civil) at Boston, 1st Tues. of Jan., A pril, July, and October ; (crim.) at Boston 1st Mon. of every month.

For Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues.
next after 1st Mon. of April, and 1st Tues. of Sept.

For Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

For Dukes County, at Edgartown, last Mon. of May and Sept.

For Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2 d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at Worcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., 2d Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct. ; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of Aug.

## PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS. JUdGES. (Corrected 1860.)

## Suffolk Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.

Essex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.
Middlesex Co., W. A. Richardson, Lowell. Worcester Co., Henry Chapin, Worcester. Franklin Co., Chas. Mattoon, Greenfield. Bristol Co., Edm. H. Bennett, Taunton. Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'.

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable Nantucket Co., Edw. M. Gardner, Nant. Dukes Co., Th. G. Mayhew, Edgartown. Hampden Co., John Wells, Chicopee. Hampshire Co., Sam. F. Lyman, Northam. Norfolk Co., Geo. White, Quincy. [Berksh.
The Courts for Probate business to be held as now provided by law (see p. 33 of this work) ; and for Insolvency business to be held in the shire towns of the several counties, and at such other places and at such times as decided by the Judges. Both Courts to be held by the same Judge.

## PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

## County of Suppolix. - At Boston, every Mon. in each month, except July.

Cousty of Essex. - At Salem, 1st Tues. of each month ; at Lawrence, 2d Tues. of each month, except April, May, July, Aug. and Oct. ; at Gloucester, 2 a Tues. of April and Oct. ; at Newbury port, 3 d Tues. of each month, except March, Hiay, Aug., Sept., and Nov.; at Haverhill, 3d Tues. of May and Nov.; at Ipswich, 3 d Tues. of March and Sept.

County or Middleshe.-At Cambridge, $2 d$ Tues. of each month, except July, and th Thes. of Jan., Feb., March, April, Aug., Nov., and Dec. ; at Lowell, 1st Tu. of Feb., April, June, Sept. and Dec.; at Concord, 1st Tues. of Jan., March, May, and . Oct. ; at Groton, 4th Tues. of May and Sept. ; and at Framingham, 4th Tues. of June and Oot.

County or Worcester. - At W. Brookfield, 2d Tues. of May and Oct.; at Clinton, 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Templeton, Thurs. next after 8d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Barre, Friday next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; at Milford, 4th Tues. of May, and Wed. next after 4th Tues. of Oct. ; at Uxbridge, 4th Tues. of Oct. ; at Fitchburg, Wed. next after 3d Tues. of May and Oct. ; and at Worcester, 1st Tues. of every month.

County of Hampshire. - At Northampton, 1st Tues. of every month; at Amherst, 2d Tues. of Jan. and Aug. ; at Belchertown, 21 Tues. of May and Oct.; and at Chesterfield, 3d Tues. of May and Oct.

Countr of Hampden. - At Springfield, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, June, July, and Nov., and 4th Tues. of April, Aug. and Sept. ; at Westfield, 3d Tues. of March, Juhe, Sept. and Dec. ; at Monson, 2d Tues. of June ; and at Palmer, 2 d Tues. of Sept.

County or Framilix. - At Greenfleld, 1st Tues. of every month except Nov. ; at Northfield, 2d Tues. of May and Sept. ; at Orange, 2 d Tues. of March and Dec. ; at Lock's Village, in Shutesbury, 2d Tues. of July ; at Conway, 3d Tues. of May ; at Charlemont, 4th Tues. of May ; at Shelburne Falls, 2d Tues. of Feb. and 4th Tues. of Oct.

County of Berkshirm. - At Lenox, 1st Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, Sept., Oct. and Dec., 3d Tues. of July, and 2d Tues. of Nov.; at Great Barrington, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of Feb. and May, next after 3d Tues. of July, and next after 2 d Tues. of Nov. ; at Lanesborough, 2d Tues. of Jan. and Oct., and

4th Tues. of April and July; at Adams, Wed. next after 2 d Tues. of Jan. and Oct. and next after th Tues. of April and July.

County of Norpole. - At Dedham, 1st Tues. of every month ; at Quincy, 4th Tues. of Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. ; at Roxbury, every Saturday, except the 3 d , 4th and 5th Sat. of July, and the 1st and 2d Sat. of Aug. ; at Wrentham, 3d Tues. of May, Aug. and Nov. ; at Medway, 3d Tues. of Feb., June, and Oct.

County of Bristol. - At Taunton, 1st Tues. of Jan., March and June, and Frid. next after the 1st Tues. of Nov. ; at New Bedford, 1st Tues. of Feb., Frid. next after the 1st Tues. of May, last Tues. of Aug., and 1st Tues. of Dec. ; at Pawtucket, 1st Tues. of A pril ; at Fall River, Frid. next after 1st Tucs. of April and July, and 1st Tues. of Oct. ; at Attleborough, 1st Tues. of May ; at Norton, 1st Tues. of July ; at Seekonk, 1st Tues. of Sept. ; and at Rehoboth, Friday next after 1st Tues. of Sept

County of Plymodtr. - At Plymouth, 3 d Mon. of Jan., Feb. and May, 2d Mon. of April and Aug., and 1st Mon. of Dec. ; at Scituate, 1st Tues. of June, and last Tues. of Nov. ; at Hingham, 1st Tues. of March and last Tues. of Aug. ; at East Bridgewater, 1st Tues. of April, July and Oct. ; at Bridgewater, last Tues. of Feb. ; at North Bridgewater, last Tues. of July ; at Middleborough, 1st Tues. of May and Aug., and last Tues. of Oct. ; at Wareham, Wed. next after 1st Tues. of May and Nov.; at Ablngton, $2 d$ Mon. of Jan. ; and at Hanover, last Mon. of Sept.

County of Barnstable. - At Barnstable, 2 d Tues. of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Sept. and Dec., and 3d Tues. of May and June; at Sandwich, 2d Tues. after 1st Mon. of Nov. ; at Falmouth, 2d Wed. after 1st Mon. of Nov. ; at Harwich, 3d Mon. of April and last Mon. of Oct. ; at Brewster, Tues. next after 3d Mon. of April; at Dennis, Thurs. next after 2d Tues. of Oct. ; at Orleans, Wed. next after 3 d Mon. of April, and Tues. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Wellfleet, Wed. next after last Mon. of Oct. ; at Truro, Thurs. next after 3d Mon. of April ; and ut Provincetown, Frid. next after 3 d Mon. of April, and Thure. next after last Mon. of Oct.

Dekes County. - At Tisbury, 8d Mon. of April, and 1st Mon. of March and Sept.; at Edgartown, 3d Mon. of Jan. and July, and lst Mon. of June and Dec. ; and at West Tisbury, 3d Mon. of Oct.

County of Nantucket. - At Nantacket, 1st Tues. of every month.

## THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE.

Every farmer, and evory owner of a cottage with a rod of land, ought to cultivate a few choice grapos. They require but a small space; they are ornamental, either pruned as a shrub or trained as a vine; they are among the most healthy and luscious of all our fruits; and, with proper care and attention, they produce an annual orop equal to any other in money value.

Soil.-Soils that contain lime are best for the grape, but all soils that are light and rich, warm and friable, so that tho roots can penetrate in every way, will grow good grapes.

Aspect. - A south aspect is best. If such is not at command, a southwest is next to be preferred, next south-east, next west, and lastly east. Protect the vines, if possible, from the north and east winds, and set them where they ean feel the genial rays of the sun the whole day, or at least during the after part of the day. Light and heat are essential.

Mandres. - Stable manures, if used at all, ought to be used only as a mulching or top-dressing. Bone-dust, ashes, sulphur or plaster, are among the best fertilizers. Soap-suds from the wash-tub may be poured round the roots at any season.

Pruning. - The best time to prune is early in November ; but you may prune any time after the fall of the leaf till March, except when the wood is frozen. If pruned later than the first of March, the vine will bleed. In pruning or thinning out, in summer, do not remove the leaves. They are the lunga of the plant, and the hot sun must not be let in upon the fruit.

Varieties. - The Delaware, the Concord, the Diana, and the Hartford Prolific, are the best varieties for open culture. The Delaware is a small, hardy grape, of fine quality. The Concord is a good, hardy and prolific grape, earlier than the Isabella, and more reliable year after year. The Diana is a small grape, of fine flavor, but thought by some to be too liable to mildew. The Catawba and Isabella are not suited to general cultivation in New England; but in very warm and long seasons, and in very favorable locations, they yield a valuable and luxuriant crop.

## MARKET DAYS.

The chief advantage which the English farmer has over us in New England is to be found in the great market facilities existing all over England. There are no less than eleven hundred and forty markets, or market days, in a year; and more than a thousand markets, at as many different points, are established by law.

In all other respects the New England farmer is about as well situated for making farming profitable. We have a large population of consumers who are not producers, owing to the large predominance of the manufacturing and commercial interests. And yet the farmer in England has to hire his land, in many cases at a high rent, - from twenty-five to thirty dollars a year per acre being no uncommon price, - and still succeeds in making money, living well, and laying up more for future use than many of us.

An effort has been made to establish regular stated market days in Massachusetts. . A committee of the State Board of Agriculture, after a full and complete survey and statement of the facts, give the following as the results of frequent markets in our midst :
"l. Greater convenience in buying and selling than we now enjoy.
" 2. A great saving of time.
"3. Cash for all things sold.
"4. The removal of middle men, thus bringing the consumer and producer face to face.
" 5 . As a consequence of this removal, better prices to the farmer, and cheaper purchases to the consumer.
" 6 . The abolition of the peddling system.

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## THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The exhibition in Boston, during the winter of 1829-30, of a pretended skeleton of the Behemoth, occasioned the meeting of a few scientific gentlemen, to devise measures for preventing the repetition of such impostures. From this meeting originated the Boston Society of Natural History, which was formally organized April 28th, 1830, and has recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary.

The objects of the society were the general diffusion of a knowledge of natural history by mutual interchange of infarmation among its members, by its public meetings and lectures, and by its publications. The privilege of membership has never been restrictes, and its valuable collections have been open to the public without charge Its aim has been to extend, as widely as possible, its usefulness. A library and cabinet have been accumulated, which are surpassed in value by few in the country. Its publications are indispensable to the natr ralist. The various departments of the natural history of Massachusetts and New England have been described in volumes justly considered aodela of their class.

The society has reason to be proud of its thirts years' record. In the almost universal taste for the study of natural history, and in the munificent patronage bestowed by the State and by individuals upon institutions for its promotion, the society recognims the reeults, in part, of its own labors. In the efforts which it is now masting, in connection with other associated institutions, to establish ias Boston 2 public University of Practical Science, it merits a share of that bonsty which has been so freely given for kindred purposes, and is entitled to the cordial support and active aid of every intelligent citizen.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Tre basis for the intelligent pursuit of every business is lai. in our common-school system. But, strange as it may seem, nothing is taught in them which has special reference to the wants of those who are ts gain their living on the farm. This must be regarded as a great defect in the system when it is considered that this large class is the only one which can get the special instruction nowhere else. This defect might be remedied, say the committee of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, by, lst, The ingrafting upon our common-school education the study of the elementary principles of geology, of agricultural chemistry, oi physiology, and of botany. 2d, An agricultural school, with a farm attached to it, in each county, to be devoted ezclusively to agricultural instruction, uniting science with correct practice. - The first suggestion is highly important.

## EMBELLISH THE FARM.

Don't be a fraid to spend a little time in making things look neat and attractive about the farm. Slovenly management makes the boys hate farming and everything about the old homestead. Depend upon it,' it will pay to make the place look as beautiful as you can, and that thoo in more ways than one. You will enjoy it more yourself if it is well stocked with well-selected and thrifty fruit-trees ; and what stranger ever passed along a highway, lined on either side with noble trees, rock-maple or cherry trees, horse-chestnuts or elms, without involuntarily asking, Who lives there?

Taste and time spent in ornamenting the farm will, to be sure, have their reward ; and the children; ay, the children, will love the old homestead a thousand times better for its beauty, and feel its influence on their characters in later years.

Just look at it a moment practically. It don't cost so much as you think for. Suppose a hundred acres to be owned to-day by Mr. A., and a hundred by Mr. B., both similarly located and equally good in point of soil and natural qualities, without buildings, orchards, or anything else to make one place a cent more valuable than the other. Mr. A. and Mr. B. propose to build, each of them meaning to cultivate his hundred aeres as a farm. Mr. A. is particular in the location of his buildings. He selects an elevated situation, which commands a wide and extended prospect, with a landscape stretching away as far as the eye can see, all studded with beautiful lakes and mountains and forests, and a broad expanse of heaven, of which the eye can never tire nor the heart grow weary. Here he builds a neat and substantial farm-house, with some regard to architectural beauty. It stands back from the road, with a wide and beautiful lawn, and, perhaps, a comely avenue lined with trees. Everything about the house shows the marks of taste, thrift and comfort, and everything about the garden gives evidence of the care and attention of Mrs. A. and her daughters. The flowers and shrubs which they love to plant and cherish, and amopg which they drink in the sweet, pure air, and grow healthy, and happy, and strong, through the spring and summer, make their home the most beautiful and lovely spot on earth to them, and the farmer and the farmer's sons would not willingly be absent from it for a single day. Every variety of fruit hangs in rich profusion, and grows yellow and golden as the autumn advances, filling the cellars with the means of making the winter more cheerful, and adding largely to the fund from which the comforts and luxuries of the family are to be obtained.

Farmer B. had the same amount of money that farmer A. had. His land was equally well located. His house cost as much, but it was placed under the hill, because he thought the labor of carrying on his farm would be a little less. His barn cost as much, with the exception of the cellar, which he could not afford to finish. He had no time to set out fruit-trees, and, besides that, there was no room for them around his house, because it was set directly on the road, to save land. No piazza keeps the hot sun from the door or the windows; no vines creep luxuriantly up the sides of the house, or hang in rich festoons to delight the eye of the traveller, or the heart of farmer B. He looks only to what is substartial, and raises corn, potatoes and grain, a few ordinary apples, some pork, mutton and beef, and is, withal, a pretty fair specimen of a plain New England farmer, honest and upright, but a little behind the times. He jogs on, very well to do in the world, without working quite so hard as Mr. A., to be sure, but without the same exultant pride and satisfaction in the surroundings of his dwelling, till the time comes when, for some reason or other, both farms are offered for sale. Which do you think will command the highest price, and find a purchaser most readily ? He who does something, by the cultivation of ornamental trees, for the embellishment of his farm and the adjoining highway, is a publio benefactor.

## PUBLIC PARKS AND MUSEUMS.

Because the capital city of Massachusetts possesses a common of fifty acres, her citizens should not rest in the conceit that she has done all that is desirable, in this direction, for the public good. The principal cities in Europe, and many in America, are much in advance of ours even in the mere extent of their places of popular education, while the superior taste displayed in their planting, and the museums of Horticulture, Natural History, Fine Arts, ete., with which many of them are adorned, admonish us that we are far from understanding all the benefits which may be derived even from such limited spaces as Boston may have at its disposal.

The principal park in London, Regent's Park, encloses an area of four hundred acres, and contains the buildings of the Zoological and Botanical Societies, besides several others. Hyde Park contains three hundred and eighty-seven acres, and there are others whose collective area amounts to about five hundred acres more. All these are within the city, and are surrounded by densely-peopled districts. In Paris, the Garden of Plants embraces nearly one hundred acres, and its attractions are greatly enhanced by the museums of Natural History, Anatomy, etc., which are there situated. The Garden of the Tuilleries contains about seventy acres; the Bois de Boulogne extends over eighteen hundred and fifty acres; and all of these parks are freely enjoyed by the humblest citizens. In Vienna they have the Prater, a drive of four miles long. Florence has, in addition to its unrivalled collections of Fine Arts and Natural History, the Cascine and the Boboli Gardens. The Borghese Gardens, at Rome, open to the public, are three miles in circuit. Without mentioning further examples in the old world, New York, in the new, has already established a Central Park, with a proposed Zoological Garden. Private munificence is said to have provided St. Louis with public pleasure-grounds; and, at the ańtipodes, the city of Melbourne, Australia, has been mindful of the wants of future generations.

The great Sydenham Crystal Palace, near London - though open to the public only on payment of a fee-deserves attention in this connection, if only to show that, in accordance with universal experience, all such institutions, to be successful, must be located in the principal cities. Although distant only a dew miles from London, it has disappointed the expectations of its projectors, and is neither pecuniarily nor popularly what it might be if situated within or contiguous to the city.

Boston is not wont to be backward in matters pertaining to the public welfare, and the whole Commonwealth is interested in keeping the capital up to the standard of the age. Such a plan as was under discussion by a recent Legislature, to establish on the Back Bay territory a popular University of Practical Science, surrounded by a public park, would supply just what is needed to maintain the educational and industrial supremacy which has long been accorded to this community, but which it cannot olaim much longer, unless some such effort as the one alluded to is promptly made. For the credit of the State it is to be hoped that the parties who are engaged in this project will persevere until it is accomplished.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

A highly oontagious and fatal disease among horned cattle, commonly known. as pleuro-pneumonia, was introduced into Massachusetts from Holland, by the importation of Dutch cattle, which arrived in Boston May 23, 1859. From Belmont, near Boston, it was carried to North Brookfield and vicinity, and spread, by contagion in every case, to a large number of herds, causing the loss of a great many head of cattle. The Legislature was applied to in March following, and appointed commissioners to extirpate the disease from the country, with an appropriation of $\$ 10,000$. The contagion was found to be more widely spread than had been anticipated, and it became necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature, to take more vigorous measures and to appropriate larger sums of money. The disease may linger some time among us, and every farmer should be on his guard, and take the utmost precautions against its approach to his herd.

## DEFINITIONS OF MEDICAL TERMS.

As the introduction of the fatal contagious malady among cattle has led to the frequent use of technical terms applied to diseases, we give, as a matter of convenicnce and for ready reference, the following explanation of some of those terms under the head of "contagious," from the valuable and claborate edition of Worcester's Dictionary, recently published. Contagion, Dr. Worecster defines as capable of being transmitted by contact ; caught by approach ; infectious ; as, a "contayious diseasc," spreading from one to another.

Under the synonymes of this word he says : "Contagious poisons communicate the property of producing similar poisons; the small pox is characteristically a contagious disease By some writers the term contagious has been limited to diseases requiring actual contact for their communication; but contagious matter appears often transmissible by the air ; hence the terms immediate and mediate contagion. Discases propagated through the medium of the air are gencrally called infectious. Brande." Diseases which attack great numbers of people at the same time are termed epidemic, as the influenza and the cholera. Diseases confined to particular localities are styled endemic, as the goitre and the ague; and those which originate in the affections of the atmosphere, and have a resemblance to the plague, are termed pestilential. All these classes of diseases are, by Dr. Mann and some other recent writers, termed zymotic diseases.

Epizoötic is defined as relating to, or diseased by, epizoöty, which is a murrain or pestilential disease among cattle.

Sporadic diseases are such as are scattered, and not épidemic, springing up in every season and situation, from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence.

## THE PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC FARMER.

What constitutes a good practical Farmer, in the fullest and lighest sense? There must be not only physical strength, and manual skill, in the use of implements, but also the intellectual aqualities of sound judgment, providence, discretion, and solid good sense. Is it not absurd to suppose a man can be a good practical farmer, who can do no more, and who knows no more, than to work like a slave day after day, without bringing the light of intelligence to bear on the toils of the hand - without trying to shorten labor, to increase his crops, and at the same time to diminish his expenses?

No! there is no business under the sun that requires such varicd and accurate knowledge, such close and careful observation of the laws of Nature, and such constant study of the improvements in the mechanical arts, as farming, and there is no business that calls so constantly for the exercise of plain, practical common sense. Without this no man can be a good practical farmer, no matter how much science, or how much knowledge of other things he may have. One thing is certain, that under the infiuence of practical farming, so called, the land of New England has notoriously deteriorated, to such an extent that it has been estimated that at least a thousand millions of dollars would be required to repair the effects of a wasteful and exhausting system of cultivation.

## INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.

We are happy to be able to state that Harris' admirable treatise on Insects Injurious to Vegetation is in press, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. It will be the most complete and beautifully illustrated work of its kind ever issued from the press. Every farmer and gardener should secure a copy as soon as it comes within his reach.

## POETRY, ANECDOTES, \&C.

## THE SRASONS.

## nLOOMPIRLD.

AB, how soon
The shades of twilight follow hary noon, Short'ping the busy day!-day that slides by
A midst th' unfinished tolls of husbandry; Toils still each morn resumed with double care,
To meet the icy terrors of the year ;
To meet the threats of Boreas undismayed, And Winter's gathering frowns and hoary head.
Then; welcome, cold ; welcome, ye snowy nights !
Heaven 'midst your rage shall mingle pure delights,
And confidence of hope the soul sustain, While devastation sweeps along the plain. Nor shall the child of poverty despair, But bless the power that rules the changing year ;
Assured, though horrors round his cottage reign,
That Spring will come and nature smile again.

## KIND WORDS - WHY USE THEM?

1. Because they always cheer him to whom they are addressed. They soothe him if he is wretched. They comfort him if he is sad. They keep him out of the slough of despond, or help him out if he happens to be in.
2. There are words enough of the opposite kind flying in all directions - sour words, cross words, fretful words, insulting words, overbearing words, irritating words. Now let kind words have a chance to get abroad, since so many so different are on the wing.
3. Kind words bless him that uses them. A sweet sound on the tongue tends to make the heart mellow. Kind words react upon the kind feelings which prompted them, and make them more kind. They add fresh fuel to the fire of benevolent emotion in the soul.
4. Kind words beget kind feelings towards him that loves to use them. People love to see the face and hear the voice of such a man.

## THE PLOUGH.

thomson.
In ancient times the sacred plough employed
The kings and awful fathers of mankind ; And some, with whom compared your insect-tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the seale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war ; then, with unwearied hand,
Disclaiming little delicacies, seized
Tho plough, and greatly independent lived.

## RESOLUTION.

FROX THB ALBANY TRANSCRIPT.
Besolution is almost omnipotent. It Was well observed by a heathen moralist, that it is not because things are difficult that we dare not undertake them. Be bold then in spirit. Indulge no doubts; they are traitors. In the practical pursuit of our high aim, let us never lose sight of it in the slightest instance; for it is morre by disregard of small things than by open and flagrant offences that men come short of excellence. There is always a right and a wrong, and if you ever doubt, be sure you take not the wrong. Observe this rule, and every experience will be to you a means of advancement.
There is no trait of the human character so potential for weal or woe as firmness, resolution. To the merchant it is all-important. Before its irresistible energy the most formidable obstacles become as cobweb barriers in its path. Difficulties, the terror of which causes the pampered sons of luxury to shrink back with dismay, provoke from the man of lofty determination only a smile. The whole history of our race - all nature, indeed - teems with examples to show what wonders may be accomplished by resolute perseverance and patient toil.

## REMEMBRANCE.

Go where the water glideth gently ever,
Glideth through meadows that the greenest be,
Wander beside our own beloved river, And think of me!
Wander in forests, where the small flower layeth
Its little gem beneath the giant tree; List the dim brook pining as it playeth, And think of me!
And when the sky is silver pale at even,
And the wind whistleth through the lonely tree,
Go out beneath that solitary heaven, And think of me!
And when the pale moon riseth as she were dreaming,
And treadeth with white feet the lulled sea,
Rise thou like a star beneath her beaming, And think of me!

## RELIEVED FROM ANXIETY.

Many persons give themselves a great deal of imaginary trouble, quite as useless as that of the man who was afraid he had lost morey by the failure of a bank. "As soon as I heard of it," said he, "my heart jumped right up into my mouth. 'Now,' thinks I, 'sposin' I 've got any bill on that bank ? I'm gone if I have - that's a fact.' So I put on my coat and started for home as fist as my legs could carry me. When I got there I looked keerfully, and found I hadn't got any bills on that bank - nor any other Then I felt eesier."

## GOODNESS.

## EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Do and sulfer naught in vain; Let no trifle trifling be; If the salt of life is pain, Let e'en wrongs bring good to thee ; Good to others, few or many, Good to all, or good to any.

## GIRLS.

There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears the best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, \&c., and whose chief delight is in such things; the other is the kind that appears best at home, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home; the other is a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her ; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualitics in one. -Selected.

## THE WEST.

## BY J. G. Whittier.

I hear the tread of pioneers, Of nations yet to be ;
The first low wash of waves where soon Shall roll a human sea.
The elements of empire here Are plastic yet and warm, And the chaos of a mighty world Is rounding into form.
Each rude and jostling fragment soon Its fitting place shall find,
The raw material of a State,
Its muscles and its mind.

## affectation.

LOCKE.
Affectation in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to our defects, and never fails to make us taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.

## ATTAINMENT.

MILTON.
Attain the sum
Of wisdom ; hope no higher, though all the stars
Thou knew'st by name, and all the ethereal powers,
All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works, Or works of God in heaven, air, earth, or sea,
And all the riches of the world enjoyedst, And all the rule, one empire; only add Deeds to thy knowledge answerable ; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to some called charity, the soul of all the rest.

## HOPE.

## By GEO. S. HILLARD.

Hope is the sunshine of the heart; and those young people who begin life with a free gratitication of wants and a full sense of prosperity, lose the fine relish that comes with each new and hard-earned indulgence, and the delight of adding to another's pleasure by self-sacrifice and renunciation. They may well be pitied for not knowing the enjoyments of gradual progress through their own power of perseverance.

## GOD BLESS YOU. anon.

## How simply fall those simple words

 Upon the human heart,When friends long bound in strongest ties Are doomed by fate to part!
You sadly press the hand of those
Who thus in love caress you,
And soul responsive beats to soul,
In breathing out "God bless you '"

## INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is a habit that is almost certain to result in failure. Even the moderate use of alcoholic stimulants, to the man whose business requires a clear intellect and constant prudence, is attended with danger. It clouds the perception, and creates a feeling of boldness and recklessness, that may in a moment thwart the best laid plan of years. The business man who indulges at all in artificial stimulants can never be sure of himself.

## ODE TO SPRING.

WRITTEN IN A LAWYER's OEFIOE.
This capital piece of humor appeared some years ago in the London Punch.
Whereas on sundry boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing, And sundry flowers their heads upraise,
Hail to the coming on of Spring!
The songs of the said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
As young and green as the said boughs,
As fresh and fair as the said flowers.
The birds aforesaid, happy pairs!
Love 'midst the aforesaid boughs enshrines
In household nests, themselves, their heirs, Administrators, and assigns.
0 busiest term of Cupid's court !
When tender plaintiffs actions bring ;
Season of frolic and of sport,
Hail, as aforesaid, coming Spring!

## COMPLIMENTARY.

A chattering woman, sitting at dinner next to Charles Lamb, and observing that he did not attend to her, remarked, "You don't seem to be at all the better for what I have been saying to you."-"No, ma'am," he replied, "but this gentleman the other side of me must, for it all came in at one ear and went out at the other."

## ENERGY．

## BUXTON．

The longer I live，the more I am certain that the great difference between men， between the feeble and the powerful，the great and the insignificant，is energy，in－ vincible determination，－a purpose once fixed，and then death or victory．That quality will do anything that can be done in this world；and no talent，no circum－ stances，no opportunities，will make a two－legged animal a man without it．

## THE WRBATH OF GRASSES．

FRANCES 8．OSGOOD．
The royal rose－the tulip＇s glow－
The jasmine＇s gold，are fair to see；
But while the graceful grasses grow，
0 ，gather them for me！
The pansy＇s gold and purple wing，
The snowdrop＇s smile may light the lea； But while the fragrant grasses spring，

My wreath of them shall be．
Paring Nuts．－The Bellefontaine （Ohio）Republican says the Hoosiers on the Wabash turn their＂ague shakes＂to some account．They climb into the top of a＂shell bark＂just as the chill comes on，and by the time the＂personal earth－ quake＂leaves them，there is not a hick－ ory nut left on the tree．

## ANSWER TO PROBLEM 0. 13 and 11.

ANSWER TO PROBLEM D．

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## ANSWER TO PROBLEM Es

 32.
## ANSWER TO PROBLEM F． <br> 465 and 341.

## ANSWERS TO RIDDLES

1．Anna．
2．Nun．
3．Madam．
4．Gig．
5．Level．
6．Ewe．

## PROBLEM G．

A cistern has 4 pipes；the first will fill it in one half hour，the second in one quarter of añ hour，the third in one eighth of an hour，and the fourth in one sixteenth of an hour．Required the time the four running together will fill it．

## PROBLEM H．

$\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ ，and C ＇s ages are such that A＇s age，plus one half of B＇s，plus one half of C＇s，equals 25 ；and B＇s age，plus one third of A＇s，plus one third of C＇s，equals 25 ；and C＇s，plus one fourth of A＇s，plus one fourth of B ＇s，equals 25 ．What is the age of each ？

## PROBLEM I．

$A$ and $B$ bought a Dutch cheese，in the form of a ball，weighing 40 pounds，for 10 cents a pound，A paying four elevenths， and $B$ the rest．When they came to di－ vide it，A proposed to take for his share as large a cube as could be cut from it； to which B．agreed．Did A gain or lose， and how much？

## PROBLEM K．

What two numbers are those whose sum is $5814-7$ ，and whose difference is $1501-7$ ？

## RIDDLE．

My number，definite and known，
Is ten times ten，told ten times o＇er； Though half of me is one alone，

And half exceeds all count and score．

## ENIGMA．

I AM composed of 19 letters．My 6，2， $3,16,12$ ，is what children are apt to do． My $5,12,17,14,7$ ，is a shrub bearing beautiful flowers．My 3，6，14，17，4，7， $11,8,13,1$ ，is a virtue that should be found in every household．My 4，5，2，19， 16,12 ，is made by farmers＇wives．My $14,19,17,4,5$ ，is what some do for a liv－ ing．My $5,2,3,18,12,13$ ，is where we all would like to go．My 9，17，6，4，7，is what all good mothers should do．My 15 ， $11,19,13$ ，is a sign．My 11，3，6，4，7， 19,16 ，you do not keep house without． My 13，10， 17,14 ，is what every woman should lie．My 18，2，16，6，11，19，13，1， is a covering or garment．My $10,3,14,5$ ， is a solemn affirmation．My whole is an important maxim．

## THE CULTURE OF FRUIT.

Fruirs are too often considered a luxury rather than a necessary of life. The fact is now becoming known that they are among the most healthful of all articles of food, and ought to be far more extensively used.

The annual market value of the apples, pears, cherries and other fruits of Massaehusetts, in 1855, was no less than $\$ 1,315,000$. The next census will probably raise it to more than two millions. In the last three months of 1858 and the winter of 1859 , no less than 120,000 barrels of apples were exported from Boston, four-fifths of which were Baldwins. The pear crop of Massachusetts exceeds $\$ 100,000$ a year.

A farmer in Dorchester, Mass., from thirteen acres of land, devoted to apples, pears, peaches and currants, gets on an average from $\$ 2,500$ to $\$ 3,000$ a year for his crop. A fruit-grower in Roxbury has one acre devoted to the pear. The oldest trees are 18 years ; more than half of them quite young. From two trees, a Dix and a Beurré Diel, he has realized more than $\$ 100$ a year, and for the whole crop over $\$ 1,000$ a year. Another fruit-grower near Boston raises from one acre and a half of pear-trces from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 900$ a year of marketable fruit. A strawberry eultivator in Belmont raised and sold, in 1858, from two-fifths of an aere, 2,115 boxes of strawberries. This is at the rate of 165 bushels to the acre, and the market value per aere would be at least $\$ 1,300$.

We say, then, cultivate fruit. Set out an orchard, and, if you expect suecess, do it well. Merely stieking down a tree here and there, without regard to fitness of soil and proper after-culture, will never pay ; and, if you can't make up your mind to do it in the best manner, so as to receive the largest and most satisfactory results, don't attempt it, but leave the profits and pleasures of fruit-culture to others who are willing to do the thing right. The eminent success of those who make a specialty of this or any other farm or garden produce, furnishes a striking comment on our common practiee of farming more acres than we have means to farm well.

But what are the essentials of success in fruit-raising?
1st. Thorough drainage. This is indispensable to complete success. The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, high authority in horticulture, says truly :
"We might as well expect to promote the comfort and health of a man by seating him at a luxurious table with his feet plunged in ice-water, as to look for a healthy development and longevity of a fruit-tree when planted in a wet and uncongenial soil. The foliage may perform its functions, elaborating and maturing the sap under a genial sky and salubrious air, but the temperature of such a soil below will counteract all the propitious influenees above." I

If drainage will pay anywhere it will pay in the fruit-orchard. Don't exeuse yourself by saying, my soil is high and dry, and don't need draining. Try the experiment on any soil, except a light sand, and you will find the fruit of better quality, the trees healthier, thriftier, and freer from diseases, such as spotting of the leaf and fruit, canker, fungi, mosses, and decay of the bark, on the drained than on the undrained soil.

2d. Deep and thorough cultivation. When an orchard is young, and the trees set well apart - say thirty, or better thirty-three feet - some other crops may be grown without mueh if any injury to the trees; but when the trees are larger, and in bearing condition, any sccondary crop, except, perhaps, some of the smaller fruits, as raspberries, blackberries or currants, is inexpedient. It won't pay to starve your trees to feed a less valuable crop.

Many people, having trees standing in grass land, will spade up a eirele of two or three feet around the tree, with the idea that they are doing it good. If the tree is very small, it may in some cases be of serviee ; but the rootlets of a grown tree are at a mueh greater distanee from the trunk, and a cirele dug around it at a distance of the average length of the branches would be far more useful, if not spaded so deep as to eut off and injure the roots. Never move the soil under trees more than four inehes deep.

3d. Selection of the best varieties. A few varieties are better and more profitable than many. Get the best, and make a speeiality of them; that is, devote yourself to raising them to the highest quality.

The pruning of fruit-trees, the preservation of fruits, and other points connected with this subject, will be treated of in our number for 1862 .

## TIDE TABLE.

The tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of Boston.
The following table contains the difference between the time of high water at Boston and several other places.

When the sign - is prefixed to the hours and minutes, in the table, the time must be subtracted from the Boston time ; and when the sign + is prefixed, the time must be added to the Boston time.


Sodtbern Railroads. -The following statistics of Southern Railroads, brought down to the close of the year 1859, may afford matter of reflection to those who are In the habit of speaking with contempt of the enterprise and resources of that section of the country :

| State. | Length. | In op. | Cost. | State. | Length. | In op. | Cost. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia, | 2.058 .5 | 1,525.7 | \$43,069,360 | Texas, | 2,067.0 | 284.6 | \$7,578,948 |
| North Carolina, | 1,090.0 | 770.2 | 13,9NK,495 | Arkansas, | 701.8 | 38.5 | 1,130,110 |
| Bouth Carolina, | 1,138.0 | 807.3 | 19,083,343 | Missouri, | 1,237.3 | 723.2 | 31,771,116 |
| Florida, | 790.5 | 289.8 | 6,36x, 649 | Tennessee, | 1,434.4 | 1,062.3 | 27,348,141 |
| Georgia, | 1,617.2 | 1,241.7 | 25,687,290 | Kentucky, | 698.4 | 468.5 | 13,852,062 |
| Alabama, | 1,822.4 | 798.6 | 20,975,639 |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippl, | 445.1 | 365.4 | 9,024,444 |  | 16,828.1 | 8,794.8 | 235,960,842 |
| Louisiana, | 1,160.0 | 419.0 | 16,073,270 |  |  |  |  |

The New Valuation of Maink. - The table which follows shows the new valuation of the State of Maine, by counties. The Portland Advertiser, from which we copy it, says that although the valuation "is much more correct than that of 1850, yet ft is not up to its just and full value throughout the State. Portland returneul her property at full value, and had all other places made similar returns, the State valuation would have been, we think, up to two hundred millions of dollars."


The increase of polls is 23,634, and of estates 64,676,199 dollars.
How to Securb the Retern of Letters not called for. - Thousands of letters, misdirected, or not called for at the post-office, annually find their way to the dead letter office at Washington - a bourn from which very few misguided missives ever return. The law, however, recently enacted, provides a way for the return of letters to their writers. It is lawful to request the postmaster at the office to which the letter is directed, to return it unless called for within thirty days; and when this request is made it becomes the duty of the postmaster to return it to the writer without expense to him. This request can be printed on the flap of an envelope, and would real as follows :
Postmasten op
Plectse return to the undersigned unless called for within thirty days.
This arrangement will commend itself to business men who have an extended correspondence, and without doubt be generally adopted.

Fracdelent Notices of Marriagrs, etc. - The following is among the acts passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at the session of 1860:

An Act concerning Fraudulent Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Be it enacted, sc., as follows :
Any person who shall wilfully send to the publishers of any newspaper, for the purpose of publication, a fraudulent notice of the birth of a child, or of the marriage of any parties, or of the death of any person, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. [Approved April 4, 1860.]

## TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST, AT 6 PER CENT.

So arranged that the interest on any sum may be at once ascertained.


Where the interest is at the rate of seven per cent. the year, add one sixth to the product, - of eight per cent., add two sixths, \&c. Where at the rate of five per cent., deduct one sixth, - of four per cent., deduct two sixths, \&c.

## A Short and Easy Method of Casting Compound Interest, at 6 per cent. Rule. - Multiply the given sum, if, <br> For 2 years, by 1.1236 <br> For 3 years, by 1.191016 <br> For 4 years, by 1.262476 <br> For 5 years, by 1.338225 <br> For 6 years, by 1.418519 <br> For 7 years, by 1.503630 <br> For 8 years, by 1.593848 <br> For 9 years, by 1.689478 <br> For 10 years, by 1.790847 <br> For 11 years, by 1.898298

Note. - This will give the amount of principal and compound interest for the given number of years. Subtract the principal from the amount, and it will show the compound interest. Any sum of money at compound interest, at six per cent. per year, will double itself in eleven years, ten months, and twenty-two days.

## POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS. (1860.)

Letters. - A letter not exceeding half an ounce, three cents, pre-paid, under 3000 miles ; but over that distance, ten cents, pre-paid.
"A letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea to or from a foreigu country, over 2500 miles, 20 cents ; and under 2500,10 cents, except all cases where the postages have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention."

Drop letters, one cent. Advertised letters, one cent in addition to regular postage.
Valuable letters may be registered at the office, on payment of regular postage and five cents additional.

Newspa pers, Perioflicals, Ungenled Circulars, \&c., not over 3 oz ., $1 \mathrm{ct}$. each, to any part of the U. States, or $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ct}$. if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, \&c., not over one and a half oz., half the above rates, if sent within the state where published.

Newspapers, papers, and pamphlets, not over 16 pages, 8 vo , in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, one half cent an ounce; though, if separate pieces, the postage may be more.

All transient matter to be pre-paid, by stamps.
Boolics, bound or unbound, not over 4 pounds each, 1 cent an ounce under and 2 cents over 3000 miles; to be pre-paid.
Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication, when transmitted by mail.
Bills and receipts for payments of money for newspapers may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers, for one copy from each office, free.
Newspapers, \&c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper; to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper, beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned. - To these rules we would add, always sign your name, and also direct all letters, \&c., sent by mail, plainly and distinctly; and use the folded sheet, in pref erence to envelopes, as this saves separating the post-mark from the letter.

## LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

in n. england, with the name and address of the secretaries, 1800.

## MAINE.

State Soclety, E. Hoimes, Winthrop. Androscoggin, W. R. Wright, Lewiston. Cumberland, John Sawyer, Raymond. East Somerset, Willam Folsom, Hartland. Frankin, Warren Weekes, Farmlngton.
Hancock, A. M, Glidden, Ellsworth.
Kennebec, D. Cargill, Winthrop.
Lincoln, Willian S. Brown.
Torth Aroostook, Joel Bean, Presque Isle. North Frankin, J. M. Kempton,
North Kennebec, Jos. Percival, Waterville.
North Penobscot, John S. Patten, Springfield.
North' Somerset, Willam II. Russell, Bingham.
Oxford, Elliot Smith, Norway.
Penobscot and Aroostoolk Union, L. Rogers, Patten.
Piscataquis Central, F. B. Averill, Dover. Sagadahoc, John H. Thompson, Topsham. South Kennebec, Jas, Carpenter, Pittston. Somerset Central, Isaac Dyer, Slowhegan. Waldo, Timothy Thorndike, Belfast.
Washington, Willian D. Dana, Perry.
West Oxford, G. B. Barrows, Fryeburg.
West Penobscot, T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag.
West Somerset, Albert Moore, North Anson.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Society, Aaron Young, Dover.
Rockingham, William Crawford, Sandown. Merrinac, J. A. Kilburn, Flsherville.
Cheshire, Calvin May, Jr., Keene.
Grafton, D. H. Ward, Rumney.
Sulivan, D. W. Blodgett, Claremont.
Belknap, O. A. J. Vanghan, Laconia.
Hillsborough North, John F. Chase, Deering.
Itillsborough South, H. A. Danfels, Milford. Souhegan, Marshall Kimball, Mason Village.
Connecticut River Valley, Alexander Mc-
Lane, Falrlee, Vt.

## VERMONT.

State Society, C. Cummings, Brattleboro'. Franklin, Edward A. Towles, St. Albans. Chittenden, Jeremiah French, Burlington. Addison, I. Cobb, Middlebury.
Rutiand, Henry Clark, Poultney.
Bennington, Eugene Canfleld, Arlington. Windsor, Lorenzo Kent, Woodstock.
Washington, C. J. Gleason, Montpelier.
Union, William S. Rublee, E. Berkshire.
Caledonla, E. C. Redington, St.Johnsbury.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

State Board of Agticult., Charles L. Flint, Boston.
Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Richard S. Fay, Boston. Essex, Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton. Middlesex, Joseph Reynolds, Concord. Middlesex South, Jas. W. Brown, Framingham.
Middlesex North, Geo. Stevens, Lowell.
Worcester, Henty R. Kelth, Grafton.
Worcester W est, Chas, Brimblecom, Barre Worcester North, William G. Wyman, Fitchburg.
Worcester South, Davld Wight, Jr., Sturbridge.
Worcester South East, J. J. Metcalf, Mendon.
Hampshire Franklin and Hampden, II. K. Starkweather, Northampton.
Hampshire, Lucius M. Boltwood, Amherst.
Mlghland, Charles Wright, Micddlefield.
Hampden, J. N. Bagg, West Springfield.
Hampden East, George Robinson, Palmer.
Franklin, Jas. S. Grennell, Greenfield. Berkshire, Thomas Colt, Pittsfield.
Housatonic, Samuel B. Sumner, Great Barrington.
Hoosac Valley, W. A. Gallup, N. Adams. Norfolk, H. O. Hildreth, Dedham. Bristol, Lemnel T. Talbot, Taumton. Plymouth, Williams Latham, Bridgewater. Barnstable, S. B. Phinney, Barnstable. Nantucket, Jas. M. Bunker, Nantncket. Martha's Vineyard, Henry L. Whiting, West Tisbury.

## RHODE ISLAND.

State Soclety, W. R. Staples, Provldence. Aquidneck, George Brown, Newport.

## CONNECTICUT.

State Agrlcultural Society, Henry A. Dyer, Hartford.
Hartford, James T. Pratt, Rocky Hill. New Haven, Washington Webb, New Haven.
New London, H. L. Read, Jewett City.
Fairfield, John H. Sherwod, Southport. Windhan, Dr. J. B. Whitcomb, Brooklyn. Litchfield, Dr. J. G. Beckwith, Litchtield. Middlescx, D. Barnes, Middletown. Tolland, E. E. Marvin. Rockville.
Greenwoods, Hiram Perkins, Winsted. Woodbridge and Bethany, Minot Augur, W oodbridge.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

in massachusetts, With the names of the secretaries.

Amesbury, Geo. Turner. Hingham, T. T. Bouve. Amherst, If. A. Marsh. Ashfleld, Wm. F. Bassett. Belchertown, S. W, E. Goddard.
Bernardston, H. W. Cushman.
Cherhire, S. W. Lincoln. Chester, J. B. Ekler. Colerain, H. B. Miller. Concord, Joseph Reynolds. Curtisville, M. S. Heath. Deerfield, Dexter Childs. Fitchburg, Jabez Fisher. Granville, W. A. Penneli.

Holliston, Austin G. Fitch.
Hopkinton, Wullam H. Lincoln.
Lee, Alexander Hyde.
Leominster, James Bennett. Lexington, 1 R . Holmes.
Lunenburg, W. I. Jones.
New Bralntree, M. H. Fay. Northboro', Jon. Bartlett. North Reading, G. F. Fint.
N. Stockbridge and Lenox, Charles M. Sears, Lenox. N. Wrentham, S. E. Fales. Princeton, E. E. Hartwell.
threwsbury, S. A. Cushing. Southboro', J. S. Savage. Shelburne, 'D. O. Fisk. South Hadley, H. W. Judd. Sterling, Ezra Sawyer. Stockbrldge, M. Warner. Sunderlarid, J. M. Smith. Titicut, O. H. Shaw. Valley Far. Club, Iolyoke, M. L. Smith, Northampton, Smith's Ferry.
Ware, C. P. Morse.
W. Granville, G. IH. Atkins. West Newbury, G. Emery. Worcester, G. A. Barnard.

## METE0R0L0GICAL.

THE ATMOSPHERE, GASES, DEW, RAIN AND CLIMATE.
Tue following extracts from a Manual of Agriculture, for the use of families and schools, now in preparation under the direction of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of promoting a knowledge and love of the subject among the people, by George B. Emerson and Charles L. Flint, will oe found interesting to our numerous readers.
The air forms a coat about us, which we tity of vapor which air can hold depends call the atmosphere, which extends up- upon the warmth of the air. Wind blowwards to the height of forty or fifty miles ing from the sea is always gaturated with from the surface of the earth. It is that moisture. If it blow upon low land warmwhich we breathe, and by which we are er than itself, it becomes warmer, and reconstantly surrounded. It is very thin tains all this moisture. If upon land and light, and yet has some weight.
The wind is air in motion. We feel it, and we may feel the still air when we move our hand rapidly through it, and we feel and hear it when we move a stick swiftly through it. The air is springy or elastic, and is essential to burning or combustion. Without air a candle would be extinguished, and fire would go out. It is not less necessary to the life of man and other animals, and to plants.
The air is composed of, first, a thin fluid or gas, called oxygen (producer of acids), and, second, another gas called nitrogen (producer of nitre), or azote (not sustaining life). The air also contains, third, a gas called carbonic acid, and, fourth, a
small quantity of watery vapor, and it small quantity of watery vapor, and it commonly has floating in it smoke and dust.

Oxygen is the most vital part of the air, that which is essential to our life and to combustion. It is invisible, and has no taste nor smell. * * * *
Nitrogen does not sustain combustion, nor the life and respiration of animals. * *

Carbonic acid is the gas which risesin the form of bubbles in the fermentation of beer, \&c., and is formed by the combination of oxygen and carbon or charcoal. * *

Every place occupied by a living being, particularly by night, ought to be ventilated; that is, it ought to have a communication, by means of a chimney flue, or in some other way, with the pure open aiy. Neither the body nor the mind of a person who has to breathe night after night the close, foul air of an ill-ventilated room, can remain healthy:

*     * **

By daylight, and especially in the sunshine, plants absorb carbonic acid. This gas is a compound of oxygen and carbon or pure charcoal. Plants decompose it, convert the carbon into the substance of the wood, stem, leaves, and other solid parts, and throw back the oxygen into the air. * * * *
There are other atmospheric phenomena, which it is important for the husbandman to be acquainted with, - such as dew and hoar frost, which occur during the night, when the sky is clear; snow, which is frozen rain; hail and hurricanes, which are attributed to the action of a particular cause called electricity.
Dew depends upon a property which all solid substances have, in a greater or less degree, of radiating heat. ****

Rain. - Water is, from its nature, always disposed to evaporate, and the quan-
colder, and gradually or rapidly higher, it is cooled, and parts with its moisture, which descends in the form of rain.
If air full of moisture is met by air much colder than itself, the sudden cooling causes the moisture to be precipitated torrents of rain.
Electricity is always evolved during evaporation; and a cloud formed by evaporation must be full of electricity. When a cloud so charged meets another cloud, or a mass of air charged with the opposite electricity, the opposite electricities unite in a lightning flash, and the moisture, which had been held suspended by the action of electricity, is precipitated to the ground in rain.
But the subject of rain is imperfectly understood. No person can yet predict with certainty whether next month or next week will be dry or rainy. No signs are entirely reliable. When the sun sets in a mass of clouds, rain may be expected within a night or a day. But it may not come. When the swallows often dip their wings in the water over which they are flying; when the crow cries louder and more fassquently than common; when the waterfowl are very active and noisy; when dogs appear unusually sleepy and dull; when pigs run about and look uneasy; when the croaking of frogs is uncommonly loud and general, and earth-worms are seen in great numbers on the surface, some people exect rain. But no prognostics are sure.
Careful and intelligent observation of the barometer will often enable a person to foresee rain for some hours, or a day, or possibly longer, before it comes. It is only of late that precise and systematic observations have been carried on, upon a large scale, to discover the laws of storms. These are found, in America, to come from the west, and travel ravidly eastward; and, hereafter, we may know certainly the approach of a storm many hours before it reaches us.

As, in New England, we are liable, in some years, to long droughts in spring or summer, and in others to excessive rain, it should be the aim of the farmer to render his fields, as far as possible, independent of variations in the amount of moisture. A xich soil, rendered rich and mellow by judicious ploughing and thorough cultivation, and by a wise system of underdraining, is the best preventive to the consequences of drought which the farmer can provide. The same measures are also most effectual against excessive rsin.

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Worcesterian Orthography in the U. S. Senate. - In a recent discussion, in the Senate, of the bill to carry into effect the treaties between the United States and Siam, China, Japan, Persia, and other countrics, the following orthographical amendments were made, as reported in the Washington Globe :

Mr. Bayard. I have another amendment : wherever the word "offense" is spelt with an " s " instead of a " c ," to strike out the " s ," and insert "c," because it is an offence against the English language to spell it in that way. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer. That modification will be made.
Mr. Bayard. I move, also, in the fourteenth line of the twenty-eighth section, to strike out the second " e " in the word "employee."

The Presiding Officer. It will be so modified.
The bill was reported in the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time. It was read a third time, and passed.

## WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

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The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America. - London Literary Gazette, Feb. 11, 1860.

Letters commendatory have been received from the following eminent English philologists, namely : CHARLES RICHARDSON, the venerable author of Richardson's Dictionary; HERBERT COLERIDGE, Secretary Philological Society ; RICHARD C. TRENCH, B. H. SMART, and also from REV. DR. BOSWORTH, Professor Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University, who says :
"In short, it is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know, and I have, therefore, no doubt of its success."

Prof. W. WHEWELL, D. D., Master Trinity College, Cambridge, England, says:
" The Dictionary is more complete and exact than any of its predecessors."
H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, in an autograph letter addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes:

My dear Mr. Everett, - I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me; and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested toward me. It is very gratifying to see that.the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country. *

With regard to Webster's Dictionary, it may interest those who wish to buy a new Dictionary, to know that the much talked of new edition is printed on the old plates, with some additions. Worcester's Dictionary is a new work-a correct record of the use and meaning of the English language at the present time. It is superior to Webster's Dictionary in every particular ; and it is so admitted by the literary men both of England and America.

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